A FRAGRANT ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE AND MOUTH-WASH.

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F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,686—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1896.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th May.
‡ GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
B.I. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7688	W. B. Andrews	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st "

FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
8th June.
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The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" marked B.M., proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these Voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th April, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
POSEIDON		3,878	650	1st June 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June 1896
VINDOBONA	C. Beilen	4,351	350	7th July 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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By other Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 950	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st May 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 7, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. PO	28th May 1896
S. S. VINCENZO FLORIO	23rd June 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 800; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950. Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning *via* Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 30, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,

VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
YARRA	4255	C. de Maubeuge	16th May 1896.
SYDNEY	4222	C. Aubert	13th June "
CALEDONIEN	4222	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
ERNEST-SIMONS	Delacroix	5,707	4th June.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 15th May.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road.

THE ASIATIC LINE S. S. "NURANI" has arrived from AKYAB, via MALABAR COAST PORTS.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Coast and Transhipment CARGO will be landed in the Stream and the Akyab Rice in the Docks.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to Survey Damages.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th May, 1896.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 18th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 14th May, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about the 16th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 12th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 22nd May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 12th May, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

PRICKLY HEAT

ROS ALPINUS.

As a remedy for this universal complaint has stood the test of many years' trial. It affords IMMEDIATE RELIEF, giving COMFORT and COOLNESS to the body.

It is applied with a sponge

AFTER BATHING

and allowed to dry. Perfect comfort to the skin, and consequently a beneficial effect on the health may be secured during the

HOTTEST WEATHER

by the use of this excellent preparation.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE { FINEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

A combination of powerful NERVE and BRAIN Tonics, so carefully compounded that each ingredient imparts its full remedial effect to the system. RAISING the SPIRITS; INCREASING the APPETITE and INVIGORATING the whole BODY.

Per Bottle Rs. 3.

PREPARED ONLY BY

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

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	Cash. Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.	Credit. Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	12	12	7	4	14	4	8	2
BORDEAUX	12	12	7	4	14	4	8	2
PETIT MEDOC	15	0	8	4	16	12	9	4
SUPERIOR MEDOC	18	0	11	0	20	0	12	4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE	26	0	14	0	29	0	15	10
CHATEAU LA ROSE	35	0	21	0	39	0	23	6
CHATEAU MARGAUX	42	8	23	8	47	8	26	0

SOUND AND GENUINE WINES IMPORTED DIRECT FROM BORDEAUX.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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RS. 2 PER VOLUME.

Marie Corelli's Mighty Atom.
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Miss Grace of All Souls.—By W. E. Tirebuck.
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"DOVE" BEER Pure, light and sparkling, above competition in quality and unrivalled for its Excellent Taste.

Per doz. Rs. 6 and 4.

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LATHAM AND Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India, for the following:—

JOHN DEWAR AND SON'S Special Old Highland.
Ditto Extra Special Old Highland.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

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STENHOUSE WHISKY The Purest and Mellowest Liqueur Whisky in the Market.

Rs. 36 per doz.

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ESTBD. 1870.

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THE wonderful success of PETROLEUM as a Hair Producer induced us to make experiments with the crude oil, with a view of producing a refined dressing without destroying this invaluable property. This elegant preparation which we call "HYDROCARBINE" has passed severe tests, and we confidently recommend it as one of the most wonderful Hair producers known.

Price per Bottle Rs. 2.

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THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to-be, best in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

SERRAVALLO'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE,

THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC OF PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.

OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,

Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an

EXQUISITE TASTE.

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.

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GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
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Examination and Certificate	15	0
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Crushed Horse foot, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc. supplied.

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SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.

In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

DESCRIPTION.

Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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PASSENGERS

SHOULD INSPECT OUR SPECIALLY SELECTED STOCK OF TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

GLADSTONE BAGS, HAND BAGS,
OVERLAND TRUNKS,
SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS,
HOLDALLS, RUG STRAPS,
RUGS, MAUDS,
DECK CHAIRS, &c., &c.

Our Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

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RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY

"PITCHER" WATER.

A BOON TO WOMEN.

"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders of pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.

per Bot. Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS.

MESSRS HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, having decided to RETIRE from BOMBAY at the end of their current Lease in August 1896, will allow a

SPECIAL DISCOUNT

FOR

CASH ONLY

on all heavy Goods, such as CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., in order to clear off as much of this class of Stock as possible and to avoid the trouble and expense of forwarding the same to their Calcutta House.

FERRINTOSH is KNOWN to everybody.
FERRINTOSH is LIKED by everybody.
FERRINTOSH is ASKED FOR by everybody.
FERRINTOSH is DEMANDED by everybody.
FERRINTOSH is ACKNOWLEDGED by everybody

TO BE THE ONLY WHISKY WORTH DRINKING.

Rs. 27 per doz.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADIES' Extra Quality.
FELT RIDING HATS AND HELMETS.

Our new Consignment just received comprises Black Felt Riding Hats, and Drab Sun Helmets in various neat and pretty shapes.

ASQUITH & LORD,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHS.—WANTED, for British East Africa, A man capable of superintending Repairs to Telegraph Line between Mombassa and Lamu, and to be responsible for its good working order. A knowledge of erecting Morse Instruments, Telephones, and Batteries required. Salary Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 per month. Apply SUPERINTENDENT of Telegraphs, Bombay Division, Bombay.

NOTICE.
GILLINGHAM PORTLAND CEMENT.

IT having come to the knowledge of the undersigned that extensive adulterations have been made by dealers in our well-known brand of Portland Cement, Gillingham "RED HAND" Brand, this is to warn the Public against such adulterations, and to notify that proceedings will at once be taken against any dealers who may be found mixing our Cement with inferior, or other makes, or in any way adulterating same.

Buyers are advised to be careful to see that they get the genuine Gillingham "Red Hand" Brand of Cement, in original Casks, and to import same only through dealers of known repute.

JOHN BAZLEY WHITE & BROTHERS, LD.,
2 Lime Street Square, London.

THE
GORAKHPUR BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL Rs. 100,000
In 1,000 Shares of 100 Each.

(1) Only a few Shares available now.
(2) Fixed and Floating Deposits kept and Interest allowed thereon.

For particulars apply to:—
MAHADEWA PRASAD,
Manager and Secretary.

NOTICE.

MR. GUNPUT SADASHIVE RAO, has contracted TO SELL to Mr. HAJEE MOOSA SOOLEMAN All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground containing by admeasurement 676 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 286, New No. 1953, Old Survey No. 2, and New Survey No. 7439, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 1st Parsivada Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D. Ward No. 1705, and Street Nos. 2-4 and 6, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the E. by the 1st Parsivada Street, aforesaid. On the west by the Sweepers passage, on the North by the property of Pestonjee Heerjeebhoy Cooper, and on the South by the charitable property of Seth Runchordass Cantee.

Any person having a claim against the same or any part thereof of any kind or nature whatsoever is required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office, No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard or reference to any such claim, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.—Dated this 11th day of May, 1896.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Colors on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD,	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
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Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India,
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !!
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.
Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8 per box of	250
Vevey Flor Finas	„ 6-8 „	100
Vevey Courts	„ 6-0 „	120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS.'

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

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"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.
FINE OLD SCOTCH.
Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.
May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY STORES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Army and Navy Store premises, on account of Insurance Offices concerned—

A lot of building materials such as wall; wall bricks, iron columns (pillars) minton carpets, tiles, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Westrop House," the Ridge, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome substantial made artistic household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship by "Wimbridge" and others, handsome kaga and satsuma flower vases, very old Japanese jars, Persian velvet and Brussels' carpets, very handsome table, hanging, wall and telescopic standard floor lamps by Ditmar, first-rate oil paintings, water colours and engravings, a pair of very handsome fast trotting chestnut Arab horses, 14-3, both go in single and double harness, one handsome chestnut and one dark bay riding horses regularly ridden by a lady, a bay waler, 15-, 7 years old, regularly ridden, up to sixteen stone, English cow, valuable books, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c. The property of J. A. SHEPHERD, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PLANTS AT "WESTHOP HOUSE" THE RIDGE, MALABAR HILL.

On TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Westrop House," the Ridge, Malabar Hill, a large collections of very valuable plants, consisting of palms, standard roses, begonias, ferns, lilies, crotons, stephanotis, anthuriums and many other flowering shrubs in tubs and pots, garden tools, &c., &c., the property of J. A. SHEPHERD, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 27, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, silvered glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by 'Smith,' with balls cues, marking board, &c., a mahogany cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, China and Japanese vases, cleographs and pictures, table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of P. GRENAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria with removable coach-box.
1 C. B. galloway, a fast trapper, young and works sound.
1 handsome strong tay Arab horse, 14-2, 5 years, goes in harness, very quiet.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th May, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 43, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, one ebonized cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co., nearly new, one mahogany brass-bound square pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Son, one handsome light open carriage, one glass-fronted double-seated brougham, cushion-tyred safety bicycle (Triumph) English saddle, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, table ornaments, curtains, pictures, garden plants, etc., the property of A. R. KING, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and substantial black and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand pianoforte by Ronisch, English victoria by the Royal Carriage Factory, child's pony with saddle, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, hand-some pictures, Brussels' and Persian carpets, a large collection of choice garden plants, &c., the property of MAX DENSO, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman—1 boat-shaped landau with self-acting hood made to order, by "Press."

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Oriental Bank Buildings, by order of Messrs. Ahmed Dewjee and Brothers and on account and at the risk of Sayed Fateh Ali Mirza of Moorshedabad, the following furniture made to order, consisting of—

1 drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, lined rich plush and set with mirror, in 10 pieces.
1 pair of elegant large size cabinets.
1 pair of corner-cabinets.
1 cheval glass.
1 marble-top table.
1 large inlaid almyra in three pieces.
1 revolving office-table.

Also by order of Messrs. Ahmed Dewjee and Brothers and on account and at the risk of Mr. W. Sidney Smith.

1 revolving top office-table.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

On Sunday, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Beach Road, Bandora, next to Mr. Jariajbhai Peerbhai's Sanitarium, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned ebonized brass-bound square pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Son, single polestent, newjee, three rifles, Hink's and Ditmar's windproof lamps, table ornaments, pictures, &c., the property of N. R. OLIVER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of hides, leather pieces, old iron horse shoes, nails, pawlics, timber, firewood, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Nawab's bungalow, Tardeo, opposite the Post Office, the very valuable and elegant French-polished black and teakwood, dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture by Roberts and others, and also from Baroda Scho 1 of Art very rich glassware, dinner and dessert services, from Moser Caribad, best electroplated ware, brass bedstead, rich Paris and Dresden table ornaments, wall lamps, Bronze and Cambay carpets, oil and pencil paintings, inca descent-oil table, wall and hanging lamps, hands me light victoria, made to order and very little used, light pony cart by stephens, powerful and fast bay Arab horse, 6 years old, believed sound, handsome grey Arab mare, "Januilla," 8 years old, believed sound, silver white Pegu mare, very fast, sets of harness, riding and driving whips, gentleman's saddle by Peat and Dunnett, English bamboo furniture, bronze tables and corners, door curtains, glass curtain rods, a large and valuable collection of palms, ferns, begonias, crotons, lilies, orchids, roses, etc., in tubs and pots, garden bench s and pump, etc., the property of Z. AHMEDBHAI, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The garden will be sold at 6-30 a.m., on the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th May, 1896.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MUSICAL BOXES, IRON SAFES, PEARL AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Apollo Street, household furniture, consisting of dining-tables, arm chairs, easy chairs, sofas, marble top dressing and washing tables, sideboards, cupboards, almiras, chest of drawers, musical boxes, large and small iron safes, table ornaments, pictures, double and single bedsteads, jewellery, consisting of diamond rings, earrings, buttons, pearls, bangles, necklaces, ruby, emeralds, pearl rings, brooches, gold and silver watches, &c., &c.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th May, 1896.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

FOR the best materials for Servants' and Peons' clothing for the Cold Season, apply to the

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SAMPLES FREE BY RETURN OF POST.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

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Germany.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S BLOOD PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s
WELL-KNOWN BRANDY.

GOOD WINE needs no bush. This BRANDY is so widely known all over the world that it needs no distribution of Pictures, Almanacs or other presents to increase its Sale. No finer Brand or Better value. To be had of all Wine Merchants.

D. P. BATHA & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

CHAMPAGNES,
SHIPPED BY
MOET & CHANDON, EPERNAY,
Proprietors of 2,500 Acres of the Finest Vineyards in the Champagne District.
(ESTABLISHED 1743.)

DRY IMPERIAL.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 90
Per case of 2 doz. Pints..... „ 96
USED AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE AND MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

LEBEAU.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. Pints ..... „ 74
This Wine is supplied to
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

CHARLES BOILEAU FILS,
A Pure Wholesome Wine at a Low Price.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 56
Per case of 2 doz. Pints..... „ 60

Fresh Consignments of the above to Hand.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
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SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
33, Hummum Street, Bombay.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE
ORMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
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CURE all diseases without exception. Highly recommended for all Chronic Diseases—DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA MALARIA, CANCER, DISEASES of the EYE AND EAR, FITS, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, INSANITY AND ALL MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, DEFORMITIES, LEPROSY, and for *all diseases intractable and incurable* by ordinary treatment. Ladies and Gentlemen may consult Prof. GUELPH NORMAN, *Specialist in Chronic Diseases*, from 7-30 to 11 and 3 to 6. Advice and Specific from Rs. 3. To avoid crowd, delay and disappointment make an appointment through the Manager (in person, or by letter).

THE SANATORIUM
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ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay

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ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

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BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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It is Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.

which ruins their health. KEATING'S WORM TABLETS are PURELY VEGETABLE and MEATS furnishing both in appearance and most agreeable method of administering a certain remedy for INTESTINAL or WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild action, and is especially adapted for Children in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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Containing 16 Panel size Portraits of the Royal Family taken by W. and D. Downey, with a short and interesting Biography beneath each plate.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,375
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£554,307 10s.

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LONDON BANKERS:
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The London Joint Stock Bank.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
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Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
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O. HENRIOT,
Manager.

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CAPITAL	Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns and Places of Credit.
Exchanges, Foreign money, executes Investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, [illegible] required on Securities dealt in on the Stock Exchanges, [illegible] stock, shares, bullion, and produce, [illegible] to and collects [illegible] on the same, [illegible] account, or for fixed periods, [illegible] allowing interest on the daily balances to be arranged.
[illegible] on sums to be named on application.

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ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

INSURANCES.

LAW UNION AND CROWN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FOUNDED 1825.
SUBSCRIBED FIRE CAPITAL..... £1,125,000.
RESERVE ..... £ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICES:—CHANCERY LANE AND BELL YARD, LONDON.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company and are now prepared to accept insurances against fire at Current Rates.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 24th April, 1896.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000 =	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,130,000 =	„ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE, BANK (LIMITED).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,79,540
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.
STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Orde of the Board
F D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT
BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.
Every assistance afforded to Officers proce

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,413
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,320
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial Bk of India Ld. Mge	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100 / 100	{ 100 / 75 }	10. p.c.	166xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	108,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	30
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Mongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to £5
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly		
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	35	660xd	
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	59	
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	
Bellary S & W Co Ld (Belary)	371	00	all	9 per ct.	3 5	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	870xd	
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	640	
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	730	
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	650	
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,675	
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	890	
City of Bombay Mills	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,080	
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110	
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	750	
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	660	
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	670	
Curri m bhoy Mill	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	975	
David Mill	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.25	630	
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	400	
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	625	
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	560	
Hindustan	975	1,000	1,000	30	0	
Hingoo ghaut Mills	700	500	500	40	860	
Howard and Bullooghs	1,400	500	500	25	730	
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,530	
Imperial Cotton	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	525	
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,310	
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	635	
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	750	
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225	
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	245	
Jowraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,140xd	
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	425	
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	360	
Khanga um Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900	
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	850	
Leopold	2,800	100	100	dvd Rs.10	270	
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	775xd	
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,215	
Madras United	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.120	2,400	
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	500	
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	1,215	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,770	
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	172½	
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,275	
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{ 250 / 50	{ 250 / 50	dvd 4½	...	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par	
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	620	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	605	
Oriental	6,735	625	625	dvd Rs20	475	
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,400	
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	890	
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,180	
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,375	
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,740	
Soonderdas	750	1,800	1,000	dvd Rs40	930	
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125	
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	397½	
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	dvRs 12½	397½	
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	472	
Swadeshi Mills, assoon and Alliance	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	705	
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	700xd	
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	50	£450	
Ucn shunker Lukhmidas Mill Co, Ld	900	500	500	dvd Rs40	500	
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	410xd	
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	425	
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	825	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,155
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	180
Bh o wnugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
ombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	225
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,350
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
Fort	150	8,500	500	22½80	1,150
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	550
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	405
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	162½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	520
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	245
M a h madpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,900	125	125	dvd Rs 4	387½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	192½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	590
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	177½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	505
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	390
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	1485
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	209
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,250

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
A l c o c k Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15	390
Back Bay Baths	600	50	50	12½	40
Badham Pills	5,000	100	100	10	163
Bombay & Bassa Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,500
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,405
B o m b a y Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	74
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	600	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,500
Deccan Paper Mills	1,200	...	600	5 pr. ct.	520
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,200	250	250	8 pr. ct.	240
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
J o h n Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	387
K u r r a c h e e Landing	600	500	300	30	300
Malabarsee Ice Manufacturing Co	5,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	900	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,500	100	100	½	103
Pett Canning Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	590
Sowdi & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co	2,500	500	25	60	1,140
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	7	180
Telephone Co.	6,000	25	100	dvd Rs12	29½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 27-7 Nom.
Gold Leaf	„ 27-9
Pekin, bar Gold, old	„ 26-9
Do. do. new	„ 26-8
Australiabar Gold	„ 26-10
Bombay bar Gold	„ 26-9
Sovereigns	„ 17-8
Do. Dozen	„ 17-8
Silver	„ 39-8
1794 Do.	„ 39-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

Entertainment at the Gymkhana Pavilion by Madame Barton-Booth and Mr. Morse.

Celebration of centenary of Samuel Street Synagogue, 5 a.m.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Henzada and Nurani entered, and the steamer Clan Macrae left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Hillbrook entered, and the steamers Gloamin and La Serena left the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY HUNT.—The annual meeting of subscribers to the Bombay Hunt will be held, this evening, at the Gymkhana, at 6 o'clock.

THEFT AT APOLLO STREET.—Mr. Gillespie, residing in Apollo Street, has reported to the police the theft of a silver chain, valued at Rs. 15, from off his table, some time during the night of the 10th instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow (Thursday).—With effect from the 12th May 1896, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by schedule 42, viz., 1s. 1½d. per rupee.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March.....On Comic Song.....Ackermann.
Valse .....The Dancing Girl.....Coote.
Fantasia.....French Melodies.....Kappey.
Barcarolle.....Characteristique .....Centerno.
Selection.....The Shop Girl .....Caryll.
Valse .....Annie.....Harton.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A FALSE COMPLAINT.—Rowji Ranoo, a Hindu, residing in the Fort, has reported to the police that, on Monday night, he was set upon by some of his caste fellows, who robbed him of his watch and chain, of the value of Rs. 32, and absconded. Complainant, however, refused to sign the complaint to the police, who on an inquiry ascertained that the allegation made by the complainant was false. The motive assigned for making a false statement is that complainant had a quarrel with his caste fellows, owing to his being ex-communicated by them.

THEFT AT THE BYCULLA CLUB.—Mr. W. Greaves, a resident of the Byculla Club, went to the Fort, about 9 o'clock, on Monday morning, leaving his rooms in charge of two servants. About 7 o'clock in the evening one of the servants locked up the rooms, and went to feed the dogs, after seeing all correct. On his return, about three-quarters of an hour afterwards, the servant discovered that the room had been entered through the bath-room, the doors of which he had omitted to fasten, and property, consisting of table linen, silver Cutch-work utensils, two broken watches, and sundry articles, collectively valued at Rs. 98, was stolen from an open box in the room.

THEFT AT LADY JAMSETJI ROAD.—Chaganlal Gopaldas, a Bania, residing at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, went to bed about half-past 10 o'clock on the night of the 10th instant, leaving three waistcoats hanging over the back of a chair, near a barred window, which was left open. During the night someone entered the premises from one of the adjoining carts and stole a silver watch, with a gold chain attached, gold studs, two pairs of gold solitaires, and three purses, together with their contents, Rs. 50, property in all collectively valued at Rs. 450, from the pockets of the waistcoats. Complainant's suspicions rested on a carpenter residing in a wady behind complainant's house. He was arrested, and his place was searched, but nothing was discovered to connect him with the theft.

MR. TWINNING'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—Madame Barton-Booth and Mr. S. H. Morse will appear on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of the present week at the Tivoli Theatre, which has been secured by them by the enterprising Mr. T. V. Twining. The entertainment will commence each afternoon at 5-30. This is a very politic arrangement as it will enable many persons to attend who are loath to come out after dinner even to listen to such accomplished artistes. The younger generation should certainly be present in great numbers; for to hear Madame Barton-Booth recite, and Mr. Morse sing, is to receive "a liberal education" in the arts of elocution and singing. The programme will be a different one each afternoon. We understand that the party leaves Bombay next week.

DARING THEFT BY SERVANTS.—About 8 o'clock, on Sunday night, Mr. W. H. Gribbin, a machinist, residing at Jackeria Bunder, Sewree Road, went out for a drive, leaving his cook, named Luximon, and a table servant, named Joghee, both Soorties in charge of the bungalow. On his return home, about an hour and a-half afterwards, the complainant found his cupboard had been tampered with, and a bottle of brandy and some cigars stolen therefrom. He called out to his servants, but found that they had disappeared. Without making any further examination of the place, complainant went to bed; but on going to his iron safe on the following morning, Mr. Gribbin discovered thirteen currency notes for Rs. 10 each had been stolen therefrom, and a pair of silver bangles, of the value of Rs. 7-8, abstracted from another box. The complainant was in the habit of leaving his bunch of keys in the drawer of his dressing table, and it is supposed that the servants got hold of a duplicate key to fit the lock of the drawer, and thus securing the bunch they were masters of the situation. A rigorous search is being made to trace the whereabouts of the absconding servants.

FAMILY DIFFERENCES.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case of Mulji Vulabhji vs. Lalji Govindji and another, on the 6th instant. Mr. L. de Souza appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Brown defended the accused. The facts are: The complainant is the mehta of Mr. Naronji Purmanand, a wealthy merchant, having his shop in the Lukhmidas cloth market, and Lalji Govindji is a brother-in-law of Mr. Naronji. The latter had brought up the accused Lalji from his infancy, and educated him and had admitted him as a clerk in his business, but not satisfied with his conduct he had sent him away after having given him the large sum of Rs. 10,000 in recognition of the services rendered to himself. Since his separation he had been annoying his brother-in-law Naronji in different ways. The present charge was that both the accused had insulted the complainant in his shop, and used threatening language. Evidence was produced on both sides, and the magistrate held that the prosecution had proved their case, and fined each of the accused Rs. 15, and further said that if they came up again on a similar charge, he would bind them over to keep the peace.

BAGATELLE GAMBLING.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane charged Cassum Jaffa and twenty-four other natives, No. 1 with keeping a common gaming-house at Falkland Road, four others with assisting the first in the management of the same, and the remainder with gambling therein with a bagatelle table and balls, a game known as "lal sufed," on Sunday last. Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Company, conducted the case on behalf of the Crown. Messrs. Hugh Sealy, Velinker, and Kapadia, pleaders, High Court, defended the accused. From the evidence adduced by the prosecution it appears that the first accused had for some weeks past been keeping a bagatelle table in the room of a chawl at the junction of Falkland and Duncan Roads. Crowds of natives visited the room every day, and played on it the game known as "lal sufed," with four white and four red balls. One white and one red ball were placed on a certain spot on the table, and the remaining balls were propelled with those two balls, and if the greater of the white balls fell into the holes, the players of the white won the game, and "vice versa." On certain information previously received Inspector Sloane proceeded to the bagatelle room on Friday afternoon, and warned the keeper to discontinue the "business," as the game played on the table was not "a game of skill," but "of chance." On the following day Inspector Sloane again visited the room, but finding that the same game was still continued, he took out a Police Commissioner's warrant. On Sunday night, Mr. Sloane sent his Jemedar, Mahomed Ebrahim, to the room, and in about five minutes he followed there with the warrant. The Jemedar saw two games being played, but while the second game was in progress, Mr. Sloane went up and arrested all the accused. The landlord of the room, in which accused were arrested gaming, in his evidence, stated that the place was rented by the first accused at Rs. 2-2-6 per day. After the witnesses for the prosecution were examined, the case was adjourned to Friday next. There was a slight inaccuracy in the report of the first day's proceedings which appeared in our yesterday's issue. In granting the application made by Mr. Sealy, what Mr. Dastur said was, that as this case arose in Mr. Hamilton's division, he (Mr. Dastur) was willing to transfer it to Mr. Hamilton's Court, provided the latter would take it up; but if Mr. Hamilton was unwilling to do so, he (Mr. Dastur) would be glad to hear the case himself, as Mr. Hamilton heard all the cases arising in Mr. Dastur's division on Saturdays.

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, bilious or nervous. Is a wonderful remedy. Re. 1-8, of MADON ONS and Co., Bombay

"EKDUM ACHAA!"—Squibb's Dysentery Drops is a sure and unfailing cure in Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Looseness Re. 1-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. TOMLINSON.

AN evening entertainment was given by the Indian Temperance Association, on Monday, at the Wilson College, Chowpatty, in honour of Mr. S. Tomlinson, Water Engineer, Bombay Municipality, who proceeds to Singapore in a few days to take up his new office of Municipal Executive Engineer Singapore. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. Dr. H. D. Pesikaka, president of the Association, took the chair. In opening the proceedings, he said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—In behalf of our Indian Temperance Association, I have the pleasure to welcome you in this hall to take part in the farewell entertainment in honour of our zealous and worthy secretary, Mr. Tomlinson. Perhaps you were all aware of the fact that the Indian Temperance Association has been in existence for the last ten years and that Mr. Tomlinson has been associated with us in the good work of the Society from its commencement. In fact, he has been its life and soul, and, I am sure, I echo the sentiment of each and all of the audience here present, that the success of the association is mainly due to Mr. Tomlinson's untiring devotion and disinterested labour in the cause of temperance in this city. His services are the more to be appreciated because they have been rendered voluntarily and stimulated by a conviction that the increasing traffic in spirituous drinks is really lawful to the people of this country. We all know that the effect of the new Abkari laws and system is to stimulate the lawful habit of spirit drinking. Just look at the multiplication of liquor shops and drink depots, not only in the city of Bombay, but all throughout the Presidency. Before the new Abkari system came into existence, the number of such shops and depots was extremely limited, and now a silent encouragement is given to their spread by the Abkari officers with the main object of increasing the Abkari revenue. Ladies and gentlemen, one of the aims and objects of our association is to check the growth of such shops by teaching the people to abstain from intoxicating drink, especially the labouring classes. We do so only by moral persuasion. We bind them by no pledge against their will. We hold monthly meetings and have three lecturers to give temperance addresses in the various parts of the town in the vernaculars of the people. This kind of work has been much extended by the handsome donation of £50 annually to the funds of the association by our respected townsman and enterprising merchant Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata. I take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Tata in public on behalf of the Society, and I am sure you will all endorse our feeling of gratitude to him for his pecuniary aid, and hope that some of our affluent countrymen will see their way to help us similarly for the benefit of the country at large. We have a library of our own, and a quarterly journal styled the "Abkari" is supplied to the members who number over 400, consisting of different sections of society and of various castes and creed.

An excellent programme of vocal and instrumental music, in which Miss A. C. Patel, the Misses Kabraji and Dr. D. R. Tata participated, was gone through in a manner which delighted the assembly.

The following address was then presented with a silver tray and a silver vase to Mr. Tomlinson.

The Indian Temperance Associaton,
Bombay, 11th May, 1896.

To S. Tomlinson, Esq., M.I.C.E.

Dear Sir,—We, the members of the Indian Temperance Association, desire to give expression to the feeling of deep regret with which we view your approaching departure from Bombay. As members of this Association we cannot but feel that the cause of temperance in this city is, by your removal, being deprived of the co-operation of a most able, earnest and practical supporter. For during a period of fully ten years you have put forth earnest and successful efforts for the advancement of the cause which we have all so much at heart. We believe that your services to the Indian Temperance Association form no inconsiderable part of your work in this city in connection with temperance. You have been closely connected with the Association for the whole period of its history and almost from its commencement you have discharged the duties of one of its secretaries. You have cheerfully assumed a large share of the burden which this office has entailed upon you; and though heavily pressed by your public duties as head of a large and responsible department under the Municipality and by many social calls, you have still contrived out of the scant leisure at your disposal to find time, energy and thought for the work of this Association. Towards your co-workers your behaviour has always been most courteous, sympathetic and frank; and we shall long look back with true pleasure upon the time when it was our privilege to be associated with you in temperance work. We have spoken of your very valuable exertions in the interests of temperance; we feel we ought also to refer to the moral support you have given to that cause by your position as an influential member of the European community and by the unflinching consistency with which you have maintained your profession as a total abstainer during the whole period of your most useful career in our city. And now in parting with you, we would assure you that you are carrying with you the sincerest wishes of us all. We shall watch your future with unabated interest, and we hope that you may be given yet more abundant opportunities of doing good to the people of this country in all the various works of benevolence and philanthropy, and not the least among them the promotion of the temperance cause. May God bestow his choicest blessings upon yourself and upon Mrs. Tomlinson who, we know, fully shares with you in the good work you have done so long and in such a practical manner.—We remain, dear sir, yours most sincerely—H. D. Pesikaka, President; D. D. Gilder, N. G. Welinkar, Joint Hon. Secretaries for the Indian Temperance Association.

Mr. Tomlinson, made a reply in appropriate terms.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings. The assembly before separating, partook of refreshments provided for them.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 2nd May 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Alfred Ernest Markwick, Engineer, Karachi, Sind, for improvements in push water cocks. Alister MacNab, merchant, of 23rd, Great Winchester Street, London, for an improvement in the treatment of bay salt. Wasudeo Balwant Soman, head Clerk, Indo-China Mills, residing at No. 20, Parel Road, Cross Lane, Bombay, for an improved sizing machine.

A Specification of the undermentioned invention has been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary, appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Samuel Maurice Johnson, managing Director, Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, for an improved fastener for the purdahs, kanaths, and other parts of tents, to be known as the "Johnson tent link." (Filed 27th March 1896.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888, have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—Samuel Telford Dutton, Civil Engineer, of Mari Bank, in the city of Worcester, England, for improvements in locking and unlocking points and signals, and detecting the position and movement of points on railways, which improvements are also applicable to the locking and unlocking of turntables, gates and other structures and things appertaining to railways. (From 27th January 1897 to 26th January 1898.)

Charles Arthur Turton, Manager, Lukwah Tea Company, Upper Assam, for improvements in the methods, machinery, and appliances used for withering or desiccating tea leaf. (From 12th May 1896 to 11th May 1897); Alexander Stanley Elmore, electro-metallurgist of Spring Grove, Hunslet, Leeds, England, for improvements in the process and apparatus for manufacturing copper tubes, sheets, strips and wires by electrolysis. (From 20th May 1895 to 19th May 1897); Edward Lomon Cantwell, Civil Engineer, of the town of Calcutta, for an improved and economical method or system for pulling punkahs and for appliances connected therewith. (From 25th March 1896 to 24th March 1897); The Vacuum Brake Company, Limited, a share company legally constituted and registered and having their principal place of business at 32, Queen Victoria Street, London, for improvements in or applicable to the automatic vacuum-brake apparatus, having reference more especially to the ejector and brake-controlling mechanism. (From 1st October 1896 to 30th September 1897); Alfred William Macliwaine, managing Director of the Hull Oil Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Stoneferry, Hull, in the county of York, England, for improved means for cleaning or removing extraneous matter from rape or other seeds. (From 5th October 1896 to 4th October 1897); Jabez Turton, Metallurgist, of No. 9, Norfolk Street, Strand, in the county of London, for a process for the extraction of metals from ores and minerals containing them. (From 23rd June 1896 to 22nd June 1897); The Vacuum Brake Company, Limited, a share company legally constituted and registered at 32, Queen Victoria Street, London, for improvements in or applicable to automatic vacuum-brake apparatus. (From 1st August 1896 to 31st July 1897); The Vacuum Brake Company, Limited, for improved means applicable for use in railway trains, fitted with pneumatic brakes for enabling passengers to signal the drivers and guards. (From 26th October 1896 to 25th October 1897.)

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevent tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., or of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 19, Berners Street, London, England.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

AFTER a very successful season, the prizes of the Club were presented by Colonel R. S. Brown, V.D. at the Head Quarters, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, on Monday evening. The following is a list of prize winners :—

COORLA SEASON AGGREGATE PRIZES.

	Scores.	Prize. Rs.
Sergt Major J H Downing, B V R	294	50 a
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	294	40 b
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, B V R	292	30 c
Lce Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R V	290	25
Capt F W English, B V R	287	20
Cr Sergt J E Keess, B V R	285	15
Cr Sergt H Black, B V R	283	15
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I R V	257	15
Sergt A R Sharp, B V R	243	10
Sergt Instr F W Nalty, B V R	238	10
Mr E Good, B R C	235	10
Corpl E Baird, B V R	230	10
Corpl J J D'Souza, B V R	221	10
Vol H Row, B V R	208	10
Sergt W Fry, G I P R V	207	10
Sergt E Chitts, B V R	188	10
Vol F E Otto, G I P R V	187	10

(a) Bo. Rifle Club, Gold Medal; (b) Bo. Rifle Club, Silver Medal; (c) Bo. Rifle Club, Bronze Medal.

Sergt Major Downing "ins the Club Silver Medal for having made the highest possible score at 500 yards.

UNLIMITED MATCH.—500 YARDS.

	Scores.	Prizes. Rs.
Capt F W English, B V R	27	2- 8 a
Cr Sergt H Black, B V R	26	1-12 b
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	24	1- 6
Sergt Major J H Downing, B V R	24	1- 0
Mr E Good, B R C	19	1- 0
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, B V R	18	0- 8

(a) Bo. Rifle Club, Silver Medal; (b) Bo. Rifle Club, Bronze Medal.

Cr Sergt E W Thomas wins the Club Silver Medal presented by Sergt Major Downing for the highest aggregate at 200, 500, 600, 700 and 800 yards.

SPOON WINNERS.

	Spoons Won.
Cr Sergt H Black, B V R	6
Capt F W English, B V R	5
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	5
Sergt Major J H Downing, B V R	4
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, B V R	4
Lce Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	4
Vol J M Mason, B B & C I Ry Vols	4
Cr Sergt J E Keess, B V R	3
Cr Sergt W L Knapp, B V R	3
Sergt E Chitts, B V R	3
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	3
Sergt J Imrie, G I P Ry Vols	3
Corpl W Walmsley, B V R	3
Corpl J J D'Souza, B V R	3
Vol A D'Silva, B V R	3
Lce Corpl O M P Clyne, B V R	3
Sergt Instr F W Nalty, B V R	2
Sergt A R Sharp, B V R	2
Corpl T Thurley, B V R	2
Corpl G Marks, B V R	2
Lce Corpl A G Hoylette, B V R	2
Vol F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	2
Mr E Good, B R C	1
Qr Mr Sergt W Stephens, B V R	1
Sergt J A Mathison, B V R	1
Sergt G S Smith, B V R	1
Sergt P J Boylette, B V R	1
Cr Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry Vols	1
Bangalore, Bombay, Ry Vols	1
Corpl W J High, B V R	1
Lce Corpl E Baird, B V R	1
Vol J A D'Cruz, B V R	1
Vol E T Stevenson, B V R	1
Vol G Grose, B V R	1
Vol M A Navin, B V R	1
Vol F Hainsworth, B V R	1
Vol C Reginand, B V R	1
Vol H Row, B V R	1

IGATPURI WATER-WORKS.

FOR some time past the Municipality of Igatpuri has had under consideration a project for supplying the town with a pure and copious supply of water, as the present arrangement with the G. I. P. Railway Company, by which the inhabitants are allowed to draw water from their reservoir, does not meet all their requirements. It was therefore proposed to build a masonry bund at the foot of one of the hills to the south-west of the town, by which it is estimated that a sufficient quantity of water can be conserved for the use of the inhabitants. Leaving that Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart., to whom the subject was mentioned, was favourably inclined to help the town in a material way, deputation from Igatpuri, as already mentioned by us, waited upon him last week. The deputation consisted of Messrs. Abajee Ganesh, Lukhmichand Kiralmal, Hormusjee Dhanjeebhoy, and C. Bertrand, Rao Saheb S. S. Bhide, Mamlatdar of the district, also accompanied the deputation, with the permission of the Collector. These gentlemen also requested Messrs. Muncherjee D. Bhownugree, Eduljee Hoshungee Reporter, and Dhunjeebhoy Hormusjee to accompany them to the bungalow of Sir Dinshaw, which they readily did. At the meeting the subject was fully discussed, and the generous impulse of the worthy Parsi Baronet being moved, he agreed to contribute the sum of fifteen thousand rupees, provided the Reservoir was named after him and the Government completed the water-works at their expense. On this subject coming on for discussion before the Municipality, it was resolved to accept the munificent offer of Sir Dinshaw with thanks; and to request the Executive Engineer of Nasik to prepare a detailed survey, plan, and estimates for the most suitable site available in the vicinity of the town of Igatpuri; and the thanks of the Municipality were accorded to the members of the deputation and to those gentlemen who had kindly accompanied them.

TELEGRAPHIC WEA THER REPORT.

SIMLA, MAY 12.

Tuesday's pressure has increased a little over the East of the Punjab and the Gangetic Plain and decreased elsewhere. Readings are low over the western desert and over the Central Provinces and are high over west of the Peninsula and south of the Bay. Winds are generally westerly and north-westerly over the Peninsula and the Central Provinces, and easterly over northern India. The force is fresh over the Peninsula and Berar, and light in Northern India. The temperature has fallen over the North-West Provinces and been steady or risen slightly elsewhere. The mean temperature is excessive except in the North-West Provinces, but the highest maximum reported is only a hundred and eleven degrees at Hyderabad Sind, Jacobabad, Khammamett and Cuddapah. There has been moderate rain in East Bengal and showers in Burma, Assam, Orissa, the Gangetic Plain and North-West Himalayas.

WEATHER REVIEW OF THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, MAY 2.

On most days of the week under review, the changes in pressure have been considerable, but notwithstanding this, the general distribution has not as a rule undergone much change. The lowest pressures have on most occasions been situated over the Gangetic Plain and the north of the Central Provinces, while relatively high readings have been reported from Tenasserim, from Assam, from the west coast of the Peninsula, and from the north of

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration, Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

AVAILABLE from 1st June, (with board, a large well-furnished bedroom, bathroom attached, in a private house at Cumballa Hill facing sea, stabling included.—Apply to No. "274," care of this paper.

BRINSMEAD PIANOS, Collard Pianos, Hopkinson's Pianos. First-class English-built Instruments.—S. ROSE and Co., Sole Bombay Agents.

PEARSE & CO.'S Toilet Ammonia is an Invaluable preparation for all Toilet Purposes in this Hot Climate. Per Bot., As. 12; per doz., Rs. 8. Ask for PEARSE & Co.'s only. Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANTI-ODORIN.—A Hygienic Preparation for the Feet. Prevents Foul smell and perspiration. Invaluable to Cyclists. From D. C. OOMRIGAR, Crawford Market, Packet Annas 4.

WANTED, A SMART JUNIOR CLERK, Good handwriting necessary. Apply to "T. P." care of this Office.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have been staying with my Family at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL for three days, and cannot help but saying that we received every attention both from the Proprietor and servants, and leave it well satisfied that it is one of the best conducted establishments of the kind in Bombay.—(Sd.) CHARLES DUKE, Captain.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book sellers and Railway Terminus.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 1 per year, including Postage.

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THURSDAY, 14TH, FRIDAY, 15TH, AND SATURDAY, 16TH MAY, AT 5-30 P.M.

MR. T. V. TWINNING has much pleasure in announcing that

MADAME BARTON-BOOTH

AND

MR. S. H. MORSE

WILL GIVE THREE FAREWELL MATINEE PERFORMANCES as above.

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PROGRAMME.

1. Recital ..... "Hamlet" .....Shakespeare.
Act 3, Scene 1.
MADAME BARTON-BOOTH.
2. Song ..... "Come into the Garden, Maud" .....Balfe.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 12.

THE London Exchange Banks further reduced their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 1 13-16d. The English and French Funds were unchanged; but Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·17½. Three and a half per cent. Rupee Securities were 7-16 per cent. lower, at £63½. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged both in London and New York. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was put up 1-8th in London yesterday, say to 7-8 per cent., that on short London Bills remaining at ¾ per cent.

The rate of Coal Freights from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal declined yesterday 3d., to 14s. per ton.

Linseed was quoted at 34 3-8s. per 416 lbs., business done yesterday, April-May shipment, to Havre, tone of the market firm.

A further decline of 1-32d. took place yesterday in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, at 4 13-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 19-64d. for May deliveries, and 4 1-16d. for September-October. The market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady, the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 13,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged at 8¼ cents per lb.; but August Futures were 7 points higher, at 8·12 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales.

In our local Cotton Market prices have advanced to-day Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, which appears to have interfered with business, the purchases for export having amounted to only 1,300 bales, consisting of 600 Bengal, at Rs. 156-69; 400 Broach, at Rs. 209; 200 Miraj Ginned, and Rs. 193½; and 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 171; the Mills having taken 150 Bhagulkote, at Rs. 185 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady.

WHEAT and SEEDS are quite unchanged in position, both markets remaining steady in tone with only a moderate enquiry from exporters, and prices unaltered at our quotations of yesterday evening.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	16,241	bales.
Wheat	38,982	cwts.
Linseed	32,136	„
Rapeseed	11,0·3	„
Gingelly	1,599	„
Poppyseed	8,664	„
Groundnuts	2 517	„
Castorseed	4,607	„
Rice	2,927	„

FREIGHTS are unchanged, quotations being nominally the same as before in the absence of any fresh business passing to test them.

EXCHANGE opened with a weak feeling at 1s. 1 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate few Bills came out, and 1s. 1 15-16d. was temporarily available, and business reported thereat. Later on, however, resales came out to a fair extent, and the market closed steadier as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 1 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 1 7-8d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 1 29-32d.	„
Credits do.	...1s. 1 31-32d.	„
Francs do.	...1'47.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 110½ for Money, and 110 1-8 for Account; but rates hardened in a steady market and left off at 110 3-8, and 110¼ in the two positions, respectively.

SHARES.—There has been rather less movement in Cotton Mill Scrip to-day and rather more in Cotton Press shares, the market generally having been quiet but steady at previous rates. We note the following changes this evening:—Lukhmidass Mill shares are Rs. 40 higher; of Rs. 25 in New Great Eastern; of Rs. 20 in Ripon; of Rs. 15 in Sholapore; of Rs. 10 each, in Connaught, James Greaves, and Oriental; of Rs. 5 each, in Bombay Cotton, and Sun, while Currimbhoy are Rs. 25 lower; Western India; Rs. 10; and Swadeshi, Rs. 5; In Presses East India, are Rs. 50 higher; Albert Kurrachee, Rs. 30; Mofussil, Rs. 5; and Hingoli, Rs. 2½; while Fort have declined Rs. 25; and Colaba, Rs. 15. In miscellaneous Bombay-Burmah, are Rs. 50 higher in the first issue. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 3½ higher, say to Rs. 1,413½ per share.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th April 1896, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,23,000	2,96,000	4,000	4,23,000
Or per mile of Railway	267	642	9	918
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	17,87,843	39,85,462	65,183	58,38,488
Total for 17 weeks...	19,10,843	42,81,462	69,183	62,61,488
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,00,130	4,02,983	9,803	5,12,919
Per mile of Ry do.	217	874	22	1,113
Total to corresponding date do.	17,71,457	45,74,593	65,838	64,11,888

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 89,919
Ditto to date ..... „ 1,50,400

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th April 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	630	300	10	910
Or per mile of Railway	35	17	1	53
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	6,971	5,721	65	12,757
Total for 17 weeks...	7,571	6,021	75	13,667
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	719	602	4	1,325
Per mile of Ry do.	42	35	...	77
Total to corresponding date do.	7,474	8,343	55	15,872

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 415
Ditto to date ..... „ 2,205

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th April, 1896 on 115·10 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,500	38,000	50	41,550
Or per mile of Railway	30	330	..	360
For previous 16 weeks of half-year..	56,967	3,41,834	1,061	3,99,862
Total for 17 weeks...	60,467	3,79,834	1,111	4,41,412
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,061	37,377	28	40,465
Per mile of Ry. do.	26	324	...	350
Total to corresponding date do.	49,892	3,48,983	1,030	3,99,905

Increase for the week .....Rs. 1,084
Ditto to date ..... „ 41,507

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th May 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·87
Temperature of the Air	degrees 85
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	74·3
Relative humidity of Air	
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	
General Directions of wind*	WSW, W, W
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MURRAY—VERRIERES—April 29, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Agra, by the Rev Father Angelo, Harry Hammersley Murray, to Annette Mary, second daughter of the late Louis Verrieres.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1896.

LESS than a month ago—on April 13th—Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, informed the House of Commons that there was no reason to believe that the Egyptian forces would be inadequate for the operation in prospect in the Soudan. His lordship held that, such being the case, it would be premature to discuss the incidence of the cost of bringing troops from India to Suakin or elsewhere. That statement was made in answer to a question put by Mr. Buchanan as to whether the Government intended to despatch troops from India to take part in the Egyptian expedition; and whether the Secretary of State would secure that no part of the expenses should be laid upon the Indian exchequer. Lord George Hamilton's reply was supplemented by a statement from Mr. George Curzon, who informed Mr. Buchanan that no Indian troops had been ordered to the Soudan, and that if it were found necessary to employ a British force beyond Wady Halfa the cost of such operations would be a matter for consideration and discussion between the British and Egyptian Governments. In his Budget Statement, made subsequently, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that no provision was made for any military expenditure in connection with the Soudan expedition, which is a matter entirely affecting Egyptian interests, which Egyptian resources would be able to provide for. These declarations have a very pressing interest for the Indian Finance Minister and the Indian tax-payer, now that orders have been issued for the immediate despatch of three thousand men from India to Suakin. It has been suddenly discovered that there is reason to believe that the Egyptian forces will not be adequate for the task so lightly set them. The military resources of India must at the very outset be drawn upon to supplement the deficiency of the thirteen thousand Fellahin and Blacks which constitute the Egyptian "army." That miniature army, scarcely equal to an ordinary division, was for Parliamentary convenience supposed to be strong enough to occupy Dongola, relieve the Italians in Kassala, overthrow the Khalifa, and re-conquer the Soudan. That political fiction, which never deceived anyone, is now beginning to give way to a practical recognition of the military exigencies of the forward policy suddenly determined on by the Government on the morrow of the defeat of the Italian Army at Adowa in the beginning of March. Among the confused and divergent reasons assigned for the determination to fight the Khalifa at Dongola was the desire to help the Italians, who were hard pressed, not by the Mahdists, but by the Abyssinians. Before a single blow has been struck at the Dervishes, the Italians have wisely decided to abandon the part of Erythrea west of a line between Beseba and the River Marab. As Kassala is far beyond that line, it obviously becomes untenable. The Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs has declared that the question of Kassala will be solved in accordance with Italian interests solely. What those interests are is now clearly seen. The courteous assurance that in arriving at the inevitable decision the friendly attitude of Great Britain will not be forgotten, does not alter the fact that Kassala, like Adigrat, will be abandoned as soon as the opportunity for withdrawing the garrison presents itself.

The outcome is that Great Britain stands committed to a war with the Mahdists in order to help the Italians, who have very sensibly made up their minds to abandon Kassala, and all the Abyssinian territory that made the possession of that fortified town of any practical use as a possible basis of operations against Khartoum. No help or co-operation is to be expected from that quarter. Hence no doubt the awakening of the military authorities in London to the necessity of immediately requisitioning troops from the Indian establishment. The present purpose is to replace three thousand Egyptians at Suakin by three thousand troops from India. The Khedivial troops thus set free will be sent to Akasheh, bringing the force there concentrated, including the 900 Staffordshires, up to nearly 12,000 men. If it be the intention, as has been confidently asserted, to send 10,000 British troops to Akasheh for an advance in September to Dongola, that operation will have a much better prospect of success than if undertaken, as it first seemed to be in contemplation, with 9,000 Egyptian and 900 British troops. That this was really in contemplation is certain, seeing that so late as the 13th April Lord George Hamilton informed Parliament that there was no reason to believe that the Egyptian troops alone would not be sufficient for the purpose. It is as well to bear this practical confession of the fallibility of official forecasts in mind, when considering the possibility of future demands on the military resources of India, to supplement those just sprung upon us while Lord George Hamilton's asserverations that nothing of the kind would be necessary are still ringing in our ears. Whoever believes that 3,000 troops from India will suffice to garrison Suakin and hold Tokar against Osman Digna now that we are once more at war with the Mahdists, would do well to look up the history of the Suakin expedition of 1885, of which an Indian Contingent formed the most important, but not the sole, element for March of that year. Lord Wolseley, who was preparing for a second Nile expedition in the autumn, recommended that a heavy blow should be struck at Osman Digna, then as now threatening Tokar and Suakin. By crushing that leader the country up to Berber would be pacified, and the prestige of a success in that quarter would discourage the Mahdists when the new Nile expedition moved on Khartoum. He asked that a brigade of Indian Infantry and a regiment of Punjab Cavalry should be employed for that purpose. It was decided, however, to send 9,000 men, comprising every arm of the service. The force actually sent exceeded 10,000 men. The idea was that the Dervishes would be destroyed at the first shock, and that the troops could encamp on cool heights to cope with the intense heat which sets in at this season. What happened was that the force was vigorously attacked in broken ground by an enemy estimated by the war correspondents at 14,000 [illegible] Graham at 4,000, numbers [illegible] saw reason reduce to [illegible] was not altogether satisfactory to retire to a [illegible] her encounters were even less favourable. The expedition returned to Suakin; and the Indian Contingent to Bombay, the 28th Pioneers having especially distinguished themselves. That was a very disappointing campaign, in which 10,000 gallant men were not found sufficient to cope with the combined disadvantages of the hot season, the difficulties of a roadless and waterless desert, and the insensate tactics of Fuzzy Wuzzy.

When ten thousand men were not sufficient to operate in the Suakin country in 1885, it is scarcely reasonable to suppose that three thousand will suffice in 1896. Three thousand Indian troops can hold Suakin, but the number will not admit of campaigns in the open to defend Tokar and drive back Osman Digna. More men will certainly be requisitioned before many weeks pass. Who will pay the cost of employing Indian troops two thousand miles away from their own soil? Lord George Hamilton states that the "apportioning" of the expense of the Indian Contingent is under consideration. Does this mean that the cost will be apportioned between Egypt, which will profit by their operations if they give her back the Soudan, and Italy, in whose interests the war was undertaken? Or will it be divided between the Caisse de la Dette and the British Government? But then the British Budget has no provision for expenditure which is incurred in the interests of Egypt—and of Italy. While these difficulties suggest themselves, our Simla correspondent telegraphs that India will meet the charges of transporting the Contingent to Suakin, and all ordinary expenses, including apparently their pay and maintenance. The surplus, whatever that may mean, will be met by Egypt. The transport of three thousand men with all their baggage, and material, will be a very heavy item in itself. When supplemented, as it is certain to be, by the necessity of reinforcing this first instalment of Indian regiments requisitioned for service in the Soudan, it will be a very formidable addition to the burdens weighing on the Indian Treasury.

PRESIDENT KRUGER, and his Secretary o State, Dr. Leyds, cannot bring themselves to believe that Mr. Chamberlain glories over and defends Mr. Cecil Rhodes' complicity in the Jameson raid and considers him in his proper place in South Africa. But the Colonial Secretary lays on the whitewash with a very faltering hand as compared with the stern moralist who took London by storm with the Maiden Tribute and has shrieked aloud at every backslider from that time to this. Whatever tribulation may be in store for Mr. Cecil Rhodes, he is fortunate in having on his side Mr. H. W. Stead. The keeper of the Nonconformist conscience will not raise the hue and cry against a statesman, who, whatever else he may be accused of, has never committed the one sin which makes Sir George Tressidy's pious and excellent friend, Mrs. Allison, shudder, and Mr. Stead cannot pardon. That being the case, the ex-chairman of the Chartered Company will not be preached at in the pulpits which the *Review of Reviews* can successfully turn on. Exeter Hall will not echo with denunciations of his work in South Africa. It is not Mr. Rhodes, but Mr. Chamberlain, who will have to look to it. Mr. Stead has already raised his warning voice, and while bidding Mr. Rhodes stand firm, or rather go on and prosper, informs the Colonial Secretary that if he proposes "to cripple his (Mr. Cecil's) freedom of action in Rhodesia, the interests of the British race will be best preserved by delivering that region altogether from the crippling control of Downing Street." For look you:—"Mr. Rhodes will be fully justified, provided that his finances are in sufficiently good order, in saying to Mr. Chamberlain, should too onerous terms be proposed, 'I am very sorry, but I cannot accept them without betraying the cause to which I have dedicated my life. You can cancel your Charter and with that we are quits. I shall go back to South Africa, to the city which I have created on my own charges, and declare Rhodesia a Sovereign and Independent Republic.'" In other words, Mr. Rhodes, according to Mr. Stead, will be more than justified if he sees reason to be dissatisfied with the conditions prescribed by the British Government, in setting up on his own account in Rhodesia and bidding the British Government go to the devil. That is to say, if his finances are in sufficiently good order. If not, he can bide his time, put money in his purse, and then declare his independence. Having, however, the possibility of German intermeddling in view, Mr. Stead would recommend the seceder to secede by halves in the first instance, so as to have such protection against Teutonic aggression as the British fleet may gratuitously afford. He therefore recommends the great Rhodesian to add to the communication to Mr. Chamberlain just quoted the assurance that the Sovereign and Independent Republic "will remain, of course, like the Transvaal, within the British sphere of influence, nor have I any objection to concluding a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with the British Empire, but henceforth Rhodesia will be an Independent Republic with a flag and autonomy of her own like the Transvaal herself." What excellent fooling this is! Rhodesia has a population all told, including women and children, of 7,000 whites to hold a region large as all Europe without Russia! Would they agree to secede with Mr. Rhodes were he mad enough to act on Mr. Stead's sage advice?

THE present industrial revival in Japan has such an important bearing upon the commercial future of this country, that the question how far the system of primary education prevailing there is adapted to such a revival is well worthy of careful attention. We learn on enquiry that the ordinary course at primary schools extends over four years, and includes instruction in morals, reading, composition, hand-writing, arithmetic, and gymnastics. According to local conditions, gymnastics may be dispensed with, and the geography and history of Japan, drawing, singing, and elementary hand-work may be introduced. It would therefore seem that the two subjects in this syllabus which may be said to be directly connected with industrial training—drawing and elementary handwork—are optional so far as the ordinary course is concerned. The latter subject is taught by means of paper, thread, and straw braids, and the like. In the higher course, which also extends over four years, drawing is compulsory, and in addition to further instruction in the subjects we have named as obligatory in the lower course, the pupil studies geography, foreign as well as national, natural philosophy, singing and gymnastics. In place of singing or geography, the school may take up any of the following subjects: elementary geography, a foreign language, agriculture, commerce, handwork (with paper, clay, wood, bamboo, copper wire, tin plates and lead). But these variations from the prescribed curriculum cannot be effected until the Municipal Council or village officer responsible for the education of the people has obtained the consent of the Minister of Education through the local Governor. Primary education in Japan stands in the same position as it did in England between the year 1870 and the passing of the Free Education Act two decades later—it is compulsory between the ages of six and 14, but it is not free. The scale of fees payable by parents is not uniform throughout the Empire. In this, as in many other respects, the educational system is moulded to meet local conditions and requirements. The scale of fees chargeable in each district is regulated by the Governor of the city or prefecture and submitted for approval to the Minister of Education. The fees are reduced, when more than one child in a family attends school. This is in advance of the custom which prevailed in the English rural districts, before the Free Education Act was passed. No reduction was made, unless there were more than three children from one household attending school, in which case the parents were exempted from paying fees for the remaining child or children. One way of mitigating the hardship of requiring fees from the parents is provided by enabling them to pay in the form of labour or goods, such as grains and food stuff in poor agricultural districts. The mayor or village officers are also empowered to remit the whole or part of the fees, when the parents can prove poverty. Parents or guardians educating their children in other places than a primary public school, have to report to the district officer, whose recognition of the teaching staff as competent is required. If he is not satisfied on this point, he may put the question to practical test by having the children examined in local public primary schools. It will be seen from the foregoing that Japan's educational system, at least in so far as the primary schools are concerned, is largely modelled on the same lines as that at present carried on in England in School Board districts. But it is by no means a slavish imitation, for it is free from the want of flexibility to meet varying conditions which characterises the method that Sir John Gorst has asked Parliament to largely amend. The Japanese system also has the additional advantage that it prepares the way for the technical training of the scholar in arts and handicrafts.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ganges, with the outward mails of the 1st instant, left Aden, at 6. a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at noon, on Sunday.

MR. COWASJEE H. BATLIWALLA writes to us in terms of warm commendation of his late Imperial Majesty Naser-ed-Din. He suggests that a subscription should be raised amongst the Parsees for a memorial, which he thinks shall take the form of an oil-painted likeness in a public building.

THE Government of India have issued a resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department in which the rules in regard to Post Office Savings Banks Deposits are amended as under, for rule 42, clause (*a*), the following shall be substituted:—"(*a*) Government servants, servants of local authorities and of Courts of Wards who are required by their employers to deposit security, and contractors who are required by Government or local authorities to deposit security, may be allowed separate accounts for the security deposits only."

THE Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has expressed his pleasure to announce to the Army that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has been graciously pleased to approve of a new medal being struck to commemorate military operations in, or on the frontier of, India. The medal will be designated "the India Medal, 1895," and will have a distinctive ribbon. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has also been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the "India Medal 1895" with two clasps, inscribed, respectively, "Defence of Chitral, 1895" and "Relief of Chitral, 1895" to all the troops and followers who were employed in the late operations connected with the offence and relief of Chitral.

OUR London correspondent understands that a movement is on foot to induce the First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Balfour, to grant Civil List pensions to the widow and daughter of the late Dr. Reinhold Rost, in recognition of his distinguished merits as a scholar. Through no fault of his own, Dr. Rost was unable to make provision for his family, and they were almost penniless until the sums I mentioned a week or two ago were voted to them by the Council of India and the Committee of the Royal Literary Fund. The application is influentially supported, and, adds our correspondent, I hope that Mr. Balfour may see his way to accede to the memorial about to

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SUAKIN EXPEDITION.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

LONDON, MAY 12.

In the House of Commons, last night, Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question, said that the Egyptian Garrison of Suakin with the exception of the battalion would be moved across the desert to the Nile.

The question of apportioning the expense of the Indian Contingent was, he said, being considered.

PRESIDENT KRUGER ON MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

President Kruger, in an interview with Reuter's agent, said he was astonished at the official defence of Mr. Cecil Rhodes and the Chartered Company in last Friday's debate in the House of Commons.

He denied the existence of any intrigues between the Transvaal and Germany, and said the Transvaal wanted to be friends with all.

Referring to the late plot against the Transvaal, he said that those who engineered it must be punished, otherwise there would be no rest for South Africa.

DESPATCH FROM DR. LEYDS TO SIR HERCULES ROBINSON.

In a despatch from Dr. W. J. Leyds, Secretary of State for the Transvaal, to Sir Hercules Robinson, he says that he cannot believe the newspaper statements that the British Government still shows a partiality for Mr. Cecil Rhodes and the Directors of the Chartered Company. He declares that the Chartered Company as now controlled is a source of danger to South Africa.

RESIGNATION OF SIR JACOBUS DE WET.

Sir Jacobus de Wet, British Agent in the Transvaal, has resigned.

AMERICA AND SPAIN.

It is stated at Washington that Spain has consented to defer the executions of the American filibusters, in order to enable America to present the case under Treaties.

OPENING OF THE SPANISH CORTES.

MADRID, MAY 12.

The Spanish Cortes were opened to-day.

The speech from the Throne promises administrative and financial reform in Cuba, and recognizes the correct and friendly conduct of the Washington Government.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, with mails of the 1st instant, left here for Bombay, at 6 a.m., to-day, and the s. s. Massilia for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR THE SOUDAN.

THE COST OF THE EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 12.

The following is the Contingent ordered to the Soudan :—Commanding Officer, Colonel Egerton ; Orderly Officer, Captain R. Egerton ; Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Brevet-Major Travers ; Brigade-Major, Captain T. De Brath ; Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General for Intelligence, Captain H. Bower ; Principal Medical Officer, Brigade-Surgeon Calthrop ; Brevet Brigade Commissariat Officer, Major Bond ; Assistant Commissariat Officers, Captains Palins and Dickson ; Brigade Transport Officer, Captain G. Steele ; Transport Officer, Captain G. Chatterton ; Field Provost Marshal, Captain Mosse ; Officer in charge machine guns, Captain Carthew Yorstoum.

The Director-General of the Indian Marine has been requested by the Government of India to make arrangements as quickly as possible, so that the expedition may start from Bombay in about a week.

I learn on enquiry that the cost of transporting troops and ordinary expenses will be borne by India.

Surplus expenses will be met by the Egyptian Government.

A POINT TO POINT RACE.

POONA, MAY 12.

A Point to Point race came off this afternoon. From Bamburda round Ganeshkhind grounds, finishing at Kirkee. Fifteen started. Captain Young won ; Captain Campbell being second, and Captain Bond third. General Gatacre and a number of officers witnessed the race.

THE POONA BOAT CLUB HOUSE.

Mr. Cursetjee, proprietor of the Boat Club House and grounds, has accepted the offer of the Committee to purchase the same for Rs. 15,000.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 11.

The Clan Line steamer, Clan Macpherson, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

The Hall Line steamer, Methley Hall, left here day before yesterday evening.

The City Line steamer, City of Khios, from Bombay arrived here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, MAY 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, from Bombay arrived here day before yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 7-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	121 1-8
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63½
Bar Silver	31

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 12th May, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	..	..	26	...
Teheran	12	1	55 p.m.	...	29
Suez	12	2	55 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 12th May, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	34	...	2
,, Karachi	...	9	...	1
,, Madras	...	33	...	1

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR EGYPT.

PREPARATIONS IN BOMBAY.

As will have been observed from the telegram published by us yesterday, it has been decided by the Home Government, in communication with the Government of India, to send an Indian military contingent to Egypt to take part, presumably, in strengthening Suakin in the event of Osman Digna threatening the post. The news that this Presidency was not to be left out in the cold has been received with much satisfaction in this presidency, as it was at one time feared that no Bombay troops would be despatched to Suakin. The District Staff office and the Indian Marine Department are showing much activity in making the necessary preparations, and are putting forth strenuous exertions to be ready in time.

Within the next week the Brigade composing the expedition is expected to leave this port for the Red Sea, and will, on arrival at its destination, be placed under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Egyptian Forces. It is possible that a portion of the Force may be sent to Tokar to replace the Egyptian Battalion there, which is required on the Nile. Regiments taken from the three Presidency Commands will compose the force. Bombay furnishes a Regiment of Cavalry, Madras a detachment of Sappers and Miners, while the Punjab will provide the rest of the contingent, comprising two Regiments of Infantry, the 25th Bengal Infantry and 35th Sikhs, and a Mountain Battery, the 10-5th, from Dera. Colonel Egerton, of the Queen's Corps of Guides, who has been summoned to Simla immediately to receive instructions, has been appointed to command the Indian contingent with the rank of Brigadier-General.

The decision to despatch Indian troops for the Soudan has led to unusual activity in different quarters in Bombay. The officers on the District Staff, the Royal Indian Marine, and the Commissariat Department are busily engaged in making preparations for the contingent, which is about to sail for Egypt. Although the decision for the despatch of the troops was made known only on Monday at Simla, there was a general idea in the Bazaar and amongst contractors, that some unusual and extraordinary thing was going to happen. What that extraordinary thing was people could not say, but shrewd contractors saw that they would shortly have a chance to strike good bargains in the way of providing supplies for troops. The announcement, sudden as it is, was not altogether unanticipated. The arrangements for the despatch of the troops being left to the Royal Indian Marine, there was unusual and great business activity displayed at the offices of Captain Gwynne, Acting Director of the Indian Marine. Though great reluctance was evinced in giving the details of the arrangements to the representatives of the Press, it was well known before forenoon that three steamers of two different companies were chartered for the conveyance of the troops to the Red Sea. The names of the vessels chartered are the Bhundara ; the Henzada ; and the Nurani. The first two vessels belong to the British India Steam Navigation Company, and are now being surveyed by the officers of the Indian Marine. Both ships are in good condition ; but some alterations will have to be made to suit the convenience and comfort of the troops. The s. s. Bhundara is a first-class vessel of 2,190 tons, nett. She was built in 1880 by W. Denny Bros., at Glasgow. It is 319-9ft. in length ; 40-3ft. in breadth, and 25-9 ft. in depth. She is under the command of Captain. F. N. Packburn. The s. s. Henzada, a vessel of 1,371 nett tons (Captain F. Kerr), was built in 1879 by A. and J. Inglis at Glasgow. Length 284-6 ft ; breadth 35-2 ft. ; and depth 24-1ft. Both the boats arrived in Bombay on the 6th instant. The s. s. Nurani (Captain J. Carson) belongs to the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company. The gross tonnage is 4,432. She was built in 1892 by Harland and Wolft, of Belfast. Length 400-7ft ; breadth 45-2ft ; and depth 28-1ft.

In addition to these three vessels, the troopship Warren Hastings is also kept in readiness. The Warren Hastings, which is the only troopship now in the Bombay harbour, is capable of accommodating nearly twelve hundred and fifty troops on a long vogage.

The authorities will also charter other steamers, if after the survey the four vessels named are found incapable of providing accommodation to the soldiers and storage of supplies.

Nothing has been definitely settled as to the day on which the vessels will sail with the troops, but they will most probably leave on the 25th or 26th instant. The troops are expected to arrive in Bombay by Monday next. Preparations for their landing and embarkation will be made by the Indian Marine.

THE REGIMENTS DETAILED.

1ST REGIMENT OF BOMBAY LANCERS.—This regiment, which dates from 1817, and is at present stationed at Neemuch, has his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught as Honorary Colonel, and consists of a Quadron each of Mahrattas, Jats, Sikhs, and Pathans. Amongst its honours are the names of Ghuznee, Afghanistan, Punjab, Moultan, Central India, and Burma 1885-87. They were among the earlies of the cavalry regiments of the Presidency, their particular designation of Lancers being of more recent date. With the troops who achieved the success at Ghuznee, "most honourable to the British Army," were the 1st Bombay Lancers. Throughout the Afghan War, we find the Cavalry taking a prominent part, now intercepting convoys, now cutting off reliefs, now pursuing the foe. When the Sikh War of 1845 occurred, the 1st Bombay Lancers were amongst the troops engaged, and in numberless instances rendered most efficient service. Notably at Moultan the regiment shared in the triunphs gained by Whish and Edwards. The last butone distinction on their standard commemorates ther services during the Indian Mutiny in several tryingcampaigns, both within and without the borders of this Presidency, and the general orders published by Si Hugh Rose and others bear ample testimony to th sterling aid rendered by them. The Regiment is led by the following European officers :—Lieutenant-Clonel E. L. Elliot, D.S.O. Squadron Commanders —Captain G. F. N. Tinley, Major H. D. M. Mencin, Captain W. A. Thomas, Captain G. C. McD. Erdwood, Captain C. V. Schneider, Lieutenant C. C Leveson-Gower, and Lieutenant C. T. Ducat. Squadron Officers—Lieutenant L. N. Beatty, Lieutenant C. F. Templer, Lieutenant W. P. Bannerman, ad Lieutenant W. A. T. McTaggart. Medical Ficer—Surgeon-Major C. B. Maitland.

MADRAS SAPPERS AND MINERS.—The Corps of Madras Sappers and Miners (the Queen's Own) consist of eight companies, of an average strength of sout 170 of all ranks. They represent two separate bdies, the Engineers and the Pioneers. In 1876, the orps received the distinction of being styled the Qeen's Own, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales being a the same time appointed the Honorary Colonel. Lrd Chelmsford, speaking at a meeting at the Royal nited Service Institution, said : "The Madras Sppers and Miners not only showed themselves in tat campaign (the Abyssinian) most efficient in teir special duties, but by a curious concatenation o circumstances, they found themselves, on a meorable Good Friday when we came before Magdala, i the forefront of the fight, when the Abyssinians me down in overpowering numbers to attack us. Te Sappers had to bear the brunt of the attack wh the Muzbee Sikhs alongside of them, and undo very trying circumstances indeed they showed timselves to be thoroughly good and reliable fighting men." The Sappers and Miners still wear the uiform of European pattern, to which they are ach attached.

16TH REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY.—This rément has seen service in Afghanistan in 1878-79, at Burma in 1885-87, and carries those names on itcolours. Formerly known as the 18th Punjab Iantry, it was raised in 1857, and consists of six class companies, four of which are formed of Sks, one of Dogras, and three of Pathans. It has anarly history similar to that of the other Punjab rements, and has served with credit in the two capaigns referred to. It is at present stationed at Jhelum, having arrived there in August 1895. The European officers are as follows :—Lieut. Colonel L. Dening, D.S.O., Commandant. Wing Commanders—Major H. A. Ravenshaw and Captain F. H. Hancock. Wing Officers—Captain W. A. B. Dennys, Captain C. C. Anderson, Captain C. W. Field, Lieut. W. B. Walton, Lieut. C. Rattray, Lieut. I. F. R. Thompson, and Lieut. H. A. Harrington. Medical Officer—Surgeon-Captain J. K. Close.

35TH SIKH REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY.—This regiment was raised in 1858, disbanded in 1882, and re-formed in 1887, and is composed exclusively of Sikhs. It does not appear to have seen service in any of the larger campaigns noted in recent Indian history, and is at present stationed at Jullunder. It is led by the following European officers :—Commandant—Lieut.-Col. T. H. Goldney. Wing Commanders—Major J. F. Worlledge and Major L. J. E. Bradshaw. Wing Officers—Captain P. B. Vaughan, Captain C. R. A. Bond, Captain C. A. Edward, Lieut. E. C. Rowcroft, Lieut. V. Hughes, Lieut. O. G. Gunning, Lieut. G. R. Cassels, and Lieut. G. W. G. Lindesay. Medical Officer—Surgeon-Captain S. H. Henderson.

THE STAFF.

As at present arranged, the following will be the staff for the Contingent :—Colonel Egerton commands as mentioned above ; Deputy Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General, Major E. A. Travers ; Brigade-Major, Captain Debrath ; Chief Commissariat Officer, Major Bond ; Field Engineer, Major B. Grant, R.E. ; Assistant Commissariat Officers, Captain Palin and Lieut. Dickson ; Assistant Field Engineers, Lieut. Bremner and Lieut. Gardiner ; Brigade Transport Officer, Captain Steele, 2nd Bengal Lancers ; Principal Medical Officer, Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel Calthrop.

The services of some of the staff of the Contingent may be briefly recapitulated here. Colonel C. C. Egerton, the Commandant, is a brilliant soldier, and is well worthy of the honour that has been conferred upon him. The Colonel saw a good deal of service in Afghanistan in 1880. He was present on the march from Kabul to the relief of Kandahar and at the battle of Kandahar. He took a part in the operations against the Maris ; was mentioned in the despatches, and was awarded a medal with clasp, and a bronze star. He also served as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Force sent to the N.-W. Frontier of India, Hazara, in 1888 ; was mentioned in the despatches, and was awarded a medal with clasp. In the Miranzai campaign in 1891, Colonel Egerton served as Assistant Adjutant-General ; was severely wounded ; was mentioned in the despatches, and was awarded a clasp, brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel and D.S.O. Major E. A. Travers, Deputy Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General, served in Afghanistan in 1878-79-80, and was present at the advance on Khelat-i-Ghilzai. He accompanied Sir C. Gough's column to Sherpur ; and was present on the march from Kabul to the relief of Kandahar and at the battle of Kandahar, and was awarded a medal with two clasps and bronze star. He served as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the Force sent to Sikkim in 1888, and was present at the attacks of Jeluk, Gnathong, and Jalapla. He was mentioned in the despatches, and was awarded a medal with clasp with brevet of Major. Major Travers also served in the Manipur campaign in 1891, and was awarded a clasp. Major W. J. H. Bond served as Commissariat Officer in Burma in 1885-88 ; was mentioned in the despatches, and was awarded a medal with a clasp. He also served on the S.-E. Frontier of India, Lushai, 1888-89, and was mentioned in the despatches. He also served in Chin-Lushai (Chittagon Column) 1889-90, was mentioned in the despatches, and was awarded a clasp with the brevet of Major. Captain De Bratt, Brigade Major, served in Afghanistan in 1879-80, was present in the affair of Mazina, and was awarded a medal. He also served on the N.-W. Frontier of India, at Asazai in 1892, and was awarded a medal with clasp. Captain Palin, Assistant Commissariat Officer, served on the North-West Frontier of India, Zhob Valley in 1884, and Isazai in 1892. Lieutenant Bremner, Assistant Field Engineer, served in Burma in 1885-88, and was awarded a medal and two clasps. Captain Steele, Brigade Transport Officer, served in Egypt in 1882, was present at the action of Kassasin and Tel-el-Kebir, and was awarded a medal with clasp and a bronze star. He also served on the S.-E. Frontier of India, Manipur, in 1891 ; and as Brigade Major with the Silchar Column ; was mentioned in the despatches, and was awarded a medal with clasp. Brigade Surgeon Lieut. Colonel Calthrop, the Principal Medical Officer, served in Afghanistan in 1879-80, in the affair of Ali Khel and in the operations at and around Kabul, and was awarded a medal with clasp. Captain R. G. Egerton, Orderly Officer, served on the N.-W. Frontier of India, Hazara, 1888 ; also served with the Kashmir Contingent and was awarded a medal with clasp. Captain Chatterton, the Transport Officer, served in Burma in 1886-89 ; was present at the operations of the 2nd Brigade in the Wuntho Expedition, including the advance from Katha and Manle to Wuntho, and occupation of Wuntho, for which he was awarded a medal with clasp. He was also present on the S.-E. Frontier of India, Chin-Lushai, 1889-90, and was awarded a clasp.

The 31st and 32nd Native Field Hospitals will be sent from Bombay. The *personnel* of the former will be chosen from the Bombay Command, and half the *personnel* of the latter from Madras and Bengal, respectively. The contingent, it is believed, will consist of about 3,000 men of all ranks. The Indian Marine Department have called for tenders for the supply of about half-a-dozen transports, and are expeditiously carrying our all details connected with the despatch of the contingent. The Indian Marine steamers, except the Warren Hastings, being otherwise engaged on service, it is intended to send the troops in hired transports. Arrangements have been made at the Deolali Depot for the men of the up-country regiments on their way to Bombay.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ganges, with English mails of the 1st instant, left Aden, at 6 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at noon, on Sunday. The Ganges, which communicated at Aden with the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Massilia, brings the following passengers :—

Antia, Mr Jehanger S	Hart, Genl
Bomford, Dr G	James, Mr H S M
Cranston, Mr	Long, Mr A
Carmichael, Mr D	Millars, Mr G W
Christmas, Miss Emily	Marten, Col
Cole, Mr W	Manderley, Mr H J
Dickson, Mr D R	Oakes, Mr H C
Duff, Mr A Grant	Parker, Lt H W M
Farmer, Major	Russell, Mr G P
Gibbs, Miss Louisa	Shannon's Mrs ayah
Ghadiali, Mr D P	Swan, Mr H A
Gordon, Lt F L	Trelawney, Mr and Mrs J S child, infi, and nurse
Hawkesley, Lt R P I	

THE LATE FIRE AT GODHRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Herewith I beg to enclose a list of subscriptions received on account of the Godhra Fire Relief Fund, and to request the favour of your giving it due publication in your paper. Further subscriptions received either direct or through you will be thankfully acknowledged.—I am, &c.,

CHAMANRAI,

Chairman, Fire Relief Committee, Godhra.

Godhra, May 11.

	Rs.
Dr. J. Pollen, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, Panch Mahals	300
Haji Jakaria Haji, of Bombay	200
Umer Jamal of Bombay	100
Usman Jamal, of Bombay	100
Ludha Ibraim and Co., of Bombay	100
Rao Bahadur Chamanrai Harrai, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.	20
Haji Abdul Reheman Sadik Kharadi	15
Total	835

THE British India Co.'s steamer Megna having broken her shaft and become disabled on the coast south of Madras (near Shiyali) the s. s. Patna, of the same company, was despatched to tow her in into port, so that her shaft may be removed and the vessel taken on to Calcutta for dock repairs. The Patna with the Megna in tow was expected to arrive on Monday morning.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE case in which Mr. John Croft had been charged, at the instance of the Calcutta Municipality, with carrying on an offensive trade in the manufacture of ghee at Entally, came up before Mr. S. D. Roy, Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah. It was originally alleged that Mr. Croft had been carrying on an offensive trade in meat-curing which had proved a source of intolerable nuisance to the residents of the locality, but on the Magistrate visiting the spot, no such nuisance was found to exist. Inspector Fuller of the Municipality having intimated yesterday that the Chairman did not desire to press the charge, the Magistrate dismissed the case, and acquitted Mr. Croft.

THE Hon'ble Mr. C. S. Crole, who has been appointed President of the Commission to enquire into certain charges of bribery and corruption brought against Mr. Swaminatha Iyer, Sub-judge of Ellore, will leave Madras on the 17th instant for Cocanada. It was understood that summonses to witnesses to give evidence before the Commission are being issued. Mr. N. Subramanyan, Acting Government Pleader, will watch the case on behalf of Government. The Hon'ble Mr. P. Anada Charlu will appear for Mr. N. Swaminatha Iyer.

ABOUT the end of the year says the *Times of Ceylon*, people will be able to telegraph from one part of the island to another for 25 cents—which at the present rate of exchange is 3½d. That this innovation will entail additional work on the Telegraph Department goes without saying, so the Department is not going to make the new departure till it has doubled some of the principal lines or made alternative routes to distant places. What is contemplated in this respect we leave to a future article, but we may say that the extensions required at first to enable the new telegrams to be inaugurated are expected to be finished by the end of the current year, and with the new year the reduction will take place. The Government authorities have been moved to make the change by reason of the importance that natives attach to births, sickness, and things of that kind occurring in their households—not so much for commercial reasons—and it is intended to introduce a system which will enable Appuhamy and Ramasamy to wire their domestic occurrences to their friends at a price that will not tax their slender resources too heavily. When it is established, Mr. Walker (the Telegraph Superintendent) told our reporter to-day, "Ceylon will possess the cheapest telegram in the world."

SRI GIRIDAHRJI MAHARAJ GOKAL, a high priest of Gujerat, attended by forty-four followers, arrived in Madras on Saturday morning from Trivellore by special train at 9-10 o'clock, being met on the platform of the Central Station by Mr. Lod Krishna Doss Balamukun Doss and his son, Mr. Govind Doss. A native band was in attendance on the platform and his Holiness was received with considerable ceremony. The distinguished visitor will remain in Madras for a week as the guest of Mr. Lod Krishna Doss, to whose residence he was driven from the station.

THE *Daily Courier* gives the following as a club "echo" :—She was a simple country maiden. She came from the wilds of Heaven-knows-where, and she was going to India for the first time. She was very nervous about the tigers, which she believed to be as common there as rabbits are in England, and she was much comforted when she was told that comparatively few memsahibs fall victims to their ferocity. "The mosquitoes are a great deal worse than the tigers," added her informant. "Mosquitoes! What are they? Do they bite?" she asked. "Rather! They're grey things with long noses that come into your bedroom—swarms of them sometimes—and then you don't get a wink of sleep all night." When they were off Madras, she came up to the captain, weeping bitterly, and implored him to let her stay on board. "I want to go back at once," she sobbed. "I wouldn't land here for anything. I've just seen a mosquito walking about on the shore, and I'm sure if only one of them came into my bedroom I should never sleep again as long I live." "Very big mosquito," said the captain. "Wonder whether I can see it" ; and he took his strongest binoculars. "Oh," she cried, you won't want your opera-glass. You can see it quite plainly without." And so he could—but what he saw was an elephant.

"IN the life of the late Poet Laureate, which the present Lord Tennyson is preparing, it would be interesting," writes a *Westminister* correspondent, "if particulars were given concerning the poet's premonitions, of death. Just about a year prior to his decease the late Lord Selborne, Lady Wolmer, wife of the present Earl, and other friends were visiting Aldworth House, Blackdown. Tennyson and his visitors were admiring the beautiful surroundings, and Lord Selborne turned to his host, and said "You ought to be happy here. 'Ah'! said the poet, 'I have only a year to live. The company attempted to dislodge the thought, but Lord Tennyson stuck to his warning. Subsequent events justified his reply."

THE ten days' ceremonies and rejoicings connected with the consecration of the Mylapore Cathedral commenced on Thursday with a reception held by his Excellency the Patriarch of the East Indies, at which a large number of the laity and general public of Madras were presented to the Patriarch. On Friday evening, a very successful entertainment was given in the Convent of Our Lady of Good Help, Mylapore, as constituting the second day's festivities. The consecration of the Cathedral takes place to-day, beginning at 5 a.m., with a solemn Pontifical High Mass.

MONSIGNOR CLEMENT HARINGTON MOORE, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, who has just received Lady Nelson into the Catholic Church at Florence, was some years ago (says the *St. James's Gazette*) one of the best-known of the London Roman Catholic priests. He was, in fact, the rector of the pro-cathedral in Kensington in Cardinal Manning's time, and he stood high in the estimation of the late Archbishop of Westminster. It was in connection with the Queen's Jubilee in 1887 that, he received the title of Monsignor, or domestic prelate at the Vatican, as it was conferred immediately after the Papal Envoy officiated at the Jubiee High Mass in the pro-cathedral. Monsignor Moore had previously achieved some notoriety as the central figure in "The Priest in the Family" controversy, which was the result of his receiving into the Catholic Church a West End lady against the wishes of her husband. Ill-health has compelled him to live in a warmer climate for some years past, and he has filled the post of chaplain to the English-speaking community in Florence. He is the son of an Anglican clergyman, and was himself an Anglican High Church curate for some years.

AT Douglas (Isle of Man) the 7th Volunteer Batt. (King's Liverpool Regt.) gave a grand concert and spectacular performance the other night, in the presence of a fashionable house. There was (says a contemporary) an unrehearsed piece of realism in the closing tableau—a last stand—representing a fight between Matabele and a reconnoitring party of English soldiery. In the excitement of the grand charge the Matabele (Joseph Calister, printer) was bayoneted through the foot, and a scout who brought news of the enemy's approach (Fred. Johnson, auctioneer) had just gripped the muzzle of a Matabele rifle when it went bang, wounding his hand and scorching his arm. With these and other aids to realism, the spectacle excited the audience to enthusiasm, and they vociferously cheered. The slaughter, however, had been too great, and a repeat was reluctantly forgone by the survivors. Two doctors belonging to the corps were called on to the stage and attended to the wounded, while the audience filed out, unconscious of the nearly tragic ending. The Matabele had to be taken to hospital in a car. Scout Johnson was able to adjourn with the rescue party to the shelter of an impregnable hostelry close by.

"A MAN OF KENT" tells the following story in the "British Weekly" :—A Forfarshire librarian recently overheard two ladies talking in the free library, of which he has charge. One was complaining that she could not get novels to her taste. The other asked, "Haven't you read 'The Raiders?'" "Oh, yes," she replied, "but I was greatly disappointed with it. There is nothing in it about Dr. Jameson."

THE commission of 5 per cent. offered by Government to employers for the collection on behalf of Government of the income-tax due from their employes, having been found in Madras not to be a sufficient inducement to employers to undertake the collection of the tax, Government in December, 1894, called for a report as to the advisability of allowing a larger commission. After consulting Collectors, Board of Revenue has now reported on the queseion, says the *Statesman*. From the reports of the majority of the Collectors, it is found that they consider that the offer of a larger commission would not benefit Government, as they state that with the existing rates, the system of allowing commission has been taken advantage of in their districts, and that, as it is already working well, it is not necessary to offer any greater inducement. In other cases, it is stated that firms and other employers do not care to take the trouble of rendering accounts to Government for the sake of the commission, or to be responsible for the payment of the tax due by any but themselves ; while zemindars and other large landed-proprietors, under whom are most of the employes who are liable to be taxed, are not likely to be induced to collect the tax by the offer of a large commission. Under these circumstances, the Board is of opinion that little advantage would be gained by increasing the rate of commission, and that the present maximum rate of 5 per cent., may stand. In cases where the maximum rate of 5 per cent. is not offered at present, Collectors have been asked to consider the advisability of offering more liberal terms within that maximum limit.

THE coffee planters of Brazil seem disposed to imitate the methods of Indian and Ceylon tea planters in pushing the sale of their produce. A conference of delegates from the several coffee-producing states of Brazil's, has lately been held in Petropolis to consider measures for promoting the export trade in Brazil's most important product. The following recommendations were adopted by the conference the appointment of a permanent executive committee in Rio de Janeiro, to be composed of one member from each coffee state ; the establishment of cafes and permanent exhibitions for the purpose of increasing the consumption of Brazilian coffee in foreign countries ; appropriations of 2,000,000 milreis in the first year and 1,000,000 milries per annum thereafter for meeting the respective expenses (two-fifths to be paid by S. Paulo, one-fifth by the State of Rio de Janeirao, one fifth by that of Minas Geraes, one-tenth by that of Bahia, and one-tenth by that of Espirito Santo) ; an application to the Federal Government for negotiations with foreign Governments for obtaining a reduction in the import duties ; and the co-operation of coffee-planters with the permanent executive committee in the execution of this programme.

CALCUTTA and several other stations in its neighbourhood have been visited by a fairly strong but very welcome, "nor'-wester" and the effects of the blow according to the *Indian and Eastern Engineer* have been such as to lead one to fancy that it is not in Bombay alone that jerry builders exist in this country. Bombay has suffered in its dwelling houses, a line of the building trade which provides ample scope for the exercise of the talents of a building contractor in the evasion of his obligations, while considerations of cost makes the proprietor only too willing to accept those little dodges of the builders' art, whereby the most flimsy and unsafe structure presents to the uninitiated a most imposing and massive appearance. This is bad enough, but it is, we think, ever so much worse when faulty masonry is admitted into the construction of such buildings as mills, and the storm alluded to above has served a good purpose in disclosing the state of affairs in more than one instance in the several mill buildings which are being "run up"—the correct expression we think —in the vicinity of Calcutta. One of these structures had several of its iron columns blown down while another had a wall newly built, collapse, killing one man and injuring two others. We are of opinion that a wall which cannot stand the impact of a storm of wind, such as occurred on the 28th ultimo, has been badly built and is defective alike in materials and workmanship. We do not think that such failures are due to faulty design as these are usually carefully thoughtout and such as have come under our notice were in every way suitable for all exigencies. The remedy for such cases is obviously in the hands of those most closely concerned in the welfare of the mills, and consists simply in employing independent skilled supervision and inspection. The extra outlay this would entail is trifling and not to be considered against the possibilities which inferior materials and careless workmanship may bring about.

A BLUE-BOOK just published gives returns of accidents and casualties reported to the Board of Trade as having occurred upon the railways in the United Kingdom during the 12 months ended December 31st, 1895. In the lists of both killed and wounded there is a decrease since the record of last year. The total number of killed was 1,024, a decrease of 91, and of injured 4,021, a decrease of 99, on the year 1894. The number are classified as follows:—Passengers killed from accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c., five ; injured, 399 ; by accidents from other causes—killed, 78 ; injured, 710. In 1894, 117 passengers were killed and 1,168 injured. These figures show a decrease of 34 passengers killed and a decrease of 59 injured on the preceeding year. Turning to servants of railways or contractors, we find that 12 were killed and 88 injured by accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c., and 430 killed and 2,566 injured by accidents from other causes. Of persons passing over railways at level crossings, 65 killed and 33 injured ; trespassers (including suicides), 381 killed and 144 injured ; other persons not included in the above classification, 53 killed and 81 injured. If all the accideats occurring on railway premises, in addition to those caused by the movement of railway vehicles, be reckoned, it will be found that the total number of personal accidents reported to the Board of Trade during the year amounted to 1,090 persons killed and 9,318 injureds

A GOOD story is told concerning the late Lord Tennyson and an autograph hunter. The autograph hunter was a lady of more than usual persistence and she wrote asking the poet not only for his signature, but for a sentiment, too. Three times she preferred the request before any reply came. Then she received a sheet of note-paper, bearing the words : "A Tennyson sentiment : 'Ask me no more.'"

ANOTHER sign of the time. Formerly, when it became necessary to mention the name of a married lady in print, it was sometimes thought desirable to describe her as the wife of Mr. So-and-So. It is the other way round now. The New Woman is so much more important than the Old Man that the latter is naturally known only as the husband of the former. So Mr. Fisher Unwin, in announcing a book by Mr. E. Clairmont, on South Africa, directs our attention to this author by informing us that he is "the husband of 'George Egerton.'" Presently the pleasant custom will go further. The personal "par" of the future may (the *St. James's Gazette* suggests) run thus :—

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (husband of the Hon. Mrs. Taper Tadpole, so well known in connection with the People's Festive Afternoons) will introduce the Budget on Friday."

"Professor Chumpchop (husband of "Varicosa Vane," the authoress of "By ways on a Bicycle") is about to publish the tenth and concluding volume of his History of Greek and Roman Civilisation."

"The new expedition to Nigritia will be under the command of Gen. Sir Hasdrubal Hipkins, K. C. B., the late Adjutant-General of the Forces, whose name is familiar to the public as that of the husband of probably the best-dressed woman in London."

THOUGH Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is a non-smoker and a disbeliever in the weed which "cheers the tag's labours and the Turcman's rest," the Cabinet has a large majority of smokers. The Chancellor's companions in abstinence are Lord Salisbury, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. Chaplin, who (says a contemporary) are all innocent of tobacco. The leader of the House and the Squire of Blankney are quite inured to the smell of the weed, but never indulge themselves. Mr. Ritchie smokes an occasional cigarette, but is practically an abstainer. On the other hand, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Cross, the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Akers-Douglas, and their colleagues in the Cabinet all enjoy the cigarette or cigar. The Secretary for the Colonies is probably the most persistent and habitual smoker among the Cabinet Ministers. He prefers a cigar—unlike his son, who cultivates the more modern taste for cigarettes.

THE ADULTERATION OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA.

In the discussion, on March 26th last, on the Financial Statement for 1896-97, the Honourable Mr. Playfair made an enquiry about adulteration of opium in China in the following terms : "I would also like to enquire whether the attention of the Government of India has been directed to the remarks appearing in the reports of the British Consuls in China upon the increased adulteration by the Chinese of Indian opium with Tientsin cake, sesamum seed cake, and other compounds, to the prejudice of the reputation of the Indian drug, before it reaches the consumer, and whether the Government will endeavour to induce the officials in China to protect the Indian trade against this pernicious practice." To this enquiry, by inadvertence, no reply was given. Some correspondence from which we take the following extracts has therefore been published for information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Dated 11th December, 1892.

From N. R. O'Conor, Esq., C.B., C.M.G., HerBritannic Majesty's Minister in China, to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

I have the honour to transmit herewith to Your Excellency copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at Chinkiang on the subject of complaints which have been received by him of the seizure by the Chinese Customs of opium on which duty and likin duty had been paid.

Under the system which prevails at Chinkiang and which differs from that in existence at all other Treaty Ports exceept Wuhu, the merchant is allowed to remove opium which has paid duty and likin to his own godown. It is only brought to be packed under the supervision of the Customs after it has been sold. During the interval a door is opened to abuses : the opium thus seized has been found to be adulterated, and it is difficult for a British merchant to prove that such opium is the same as that which has already paid the legal duties.

By Article 4 of the Additional Article to the Chefoo Convention of 1885, opium has to be deposited in bond in warehouses or hulks approved by the Customs, and after payment of duty and likin (Taels 30 and Taels 80 per chest) is repacked on the spot, the packages being stamped by the Customs. Each such package is then entitled to receive a transit certificate from the Customs.

I propose informing Mr. Carles that I do not consider it advisable to support the complaint of the merchants if they take upon themselves to make other conditions than those laid down in the Additional Article to the Chefoo Convention, more especially that there appears reason to think that the opium has been adulterated in the godowns.

10th October, 1894.

From E. N. Baker, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, to the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

I am directed to forward a copy of letters from Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in China, dated 11th December, 1892 and 2nd August 1894, with their enclosures, regarding adulteration of opium imported into the Treaty Port of Chinkiang and sent inland for consumption under Customs certificates as Indian opium.

2. It is understood that the opium referred to is Malwa opium, and I am to request that the Government of India may be favoured with an expression of opinion by His Excellency the Governor in Council (after communication with the merchants interested in the opium trade) as to whether the adulteration of opium, before it is sent into the interior of China, interferes with the opium trade, and whether steps should be taken to stop it.

22nd January 1895.

From the Honourable Mr. J. Nugent, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Baker's letter No. 3071 Ex., dated 10th October 1894, forwarding copies of the correspondence received from Her Britannic

demand for Indian opium is a proof that he was mistaken as to the appreciation of pure foreign opium.

It is believed that little adulteration now takes place, except that sometimes the opium is steeped in sesamum seed oil in order to increase its weight.

Last year, of 4,140½ chests of Malwa imported, 3,520 chests were sent inland under transit pass, and labels were issued by the Customs for a quantity representing 503 chests, to be sold retail in Chinkiang and the neighbourhood. There was thus a balance of 117½ chests left for consumption in Chinkiang itself, which, though it appears an inadequate supply for the needs of this large town, is very much larger than in previous years.

I am of opinion that the present practice of the Customs encourages to a small extent the sale of foreign opium, but the effectiveness of the check on adulteration depends almost entirely upon the experience and carefulness of the Customs employe, in charge of the Opium Department.

Dated 5th August 1895.

Form W. J. Cuningham, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of China.

I am directed to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Your Excellency's Despatches, dated the 5th April and 7th June 1895, regarding the adulteration of Indian opium at the Treaty Port of Chinkiang.

2. It is stated in Mr. Carles's report that the effectiveness of the check maintained on adulteration under the present system at Chinkiang depends almost entirely upon the experience and care of the Customs Officer in charge of the Opium Department, and that it is impossible to prevent the grant of certificates covering adulterated opium as long as the regulations of the Additional Article of the Chefoo Convention are not strictly enforced.

3. I am, therefore, directed to enquire whether, in Your Excellency's opinion, there are any objections to the strict enforcement of the provisions of the Additional Article at Chinkiang as well as at Wuhu where a similar system is said to exist; and to observe that, if there are no such objections, the Governor General in Council consider that the practice at these two ports should be brought into conformity with the regulations.

Dated 10th October 1895.

From Sir N. R. O'Conor, K.C.B., C.M.G., Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, Peking, to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

With reference to Your Excellency's Despatch, dated the 5th of August last, regarding the adulteration of Indian opium at the treaty port of Chinkiang, I have the honour to enclose herewith copy of further despath upon this subject, which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at the said port.

Dated 27th September 1895.

From W. R. Carles, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Chinkiang, to Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, Peking.

With reference to your despatch No. 17 of the 5th instant, I have the honour to report that I learn that the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. W. Say, some time since reported to Peking in favour of a strict adherence to the provisions of the Additional Article to the Chefoo Agreement, in the interest of the Chinese revenue.

It apears that even after opium has been boiled and is therefore almost incapable of identification, it is brought to the Custom House to be certified to be Indian opium and is labelled as such by that office.

The system obtaining at Chinkiang was sanctioned, I understand, by the Inspector-General of Customs on the local native dealers representing that their trade would be ruined by the strict enforcement of the additional article, but I know of no reason to apprehend that such action would produce more than perhaps a diversion of some of the trade to another port.

THE WORK OF THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER IN 1895.

The following resolution of the Bombay Government was issued yesterday :—

General Department, No. 1667.

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1896.

Letter from the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, No. S. B.—350, dated 7th March 1896 :—

I have the honour to forward the accompanying Annual Report of the Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay, for the year 1895, and beg to make the following remarks thereon.

The total number of medico-legal cases examined during the year under review was 327, or 29 less than in the previous year. The articles examined in connection with these cases numbered 1,486 against 1,502 in 1894. 411 samples of potable water were analysed as compared with 427 in the preceding year. 177 samples of Government stores and 99 miscellaneous samples were examined against 157 and 83 respectively in 1894. Also 877 samples from the Customs and Abkari Departments as compared with 858 in the previous year.

Of the 327 medico-legal cases, 170 were cases of real or alleged poisoning of human beings against 175 in the preceding year, poison being detected in 94 or 55·3 per cent., of these cases as compared with 84 or 48·0 per cent. in 1894. Of the cases in which poison was detected, arsenic was the poison employed in 42, copper in 4, mercury in 3, pounded glass in 3, opium in 27, dhatura in 3, strychnia in 1, aconite in 1, cerbera in 1, lead in 2, santonine in 1, capsicum in 1, and other vegetable alkaloids in 5 cases. In the 42 cases in which arsenic was detected 62 persons were poisoned of whom 21 died, showing a decrease of 25 in the number of persons poisoned and of 4 in the number of fatal results as compared with the previous year.

In the 27 cases of opium-poisoning, 33 persons were poisoned, of whom 16 died, both of these figures being more than double of the corresponding figures for 1894, viz., 16 and 7, respectively. The total number of cases examined of animal-poisoning, real or alleged, was 100, or 17 less than in the preceding year. In 60 cases where poison was detected, 59 animals died (55 being horned cattle, 4 horses and 1 dog) against 66 cases with 50 deaths in 1894. The poisons detected in the 60 cases were cerbera thevetia in 15 cases, arsenic in 42, and strychnia, copper, and cobra-poisoning in 1 each.

Of the 411 samples of potable water examined as to their fitness for potable purposes, 172 were classed as bad (against 176 in 1894), the remainder being found of fair or good quality. 276 samples of Government and Miscellaneous Stores and 877 samples from the Customs and Abkari Departments were examined as compared with 240 and and 858 respectively in 1894, the increase in the latter class of samples being due to an increase in the number of samples examined under the 'Merchandise Marks Act.' I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficient and stisfactory manner in which the work of the Chemichal Analyser's Department has been performed by Surgeon-Captain Barry and his assistants and in bringing their services to the notice of Government."

Resolution.—The report is interesting and generally satisfactory. The important feature of the year was the continued increase in analyses made for the Customs and Abkari Departments. In particular, there was a large increase in the analyses of methylated spirit, due to the discovery of a practice of importing insufficiently methylated consignments for use, in place of rectified spirit, in certain medicinal preparations. No less than 110 samples of so-called methylated spirit, out of 128 examined, were rejected as not having been rendered unfit for human consumption; and it is satisfactory to learn that the practice referred to is believed to have received at least a temporary check. The importance of the Custom's analyses performed in the Chemical Analyser's Office in Bombay is also illustrated by Dr. Barry's remarks on the extent to which articles examined under the Merchandise Marks Act were found to be adulterated.

J. De C. ATKINS.
Secretary to Government.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY PARADE.

WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, having been selected for the celebration of the Birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India, the Troops in Bombay Garrison will parade in Review Order—Summer Clothing—at 7 a.m. as follows :—

At Colaba the Royal Artillery and the 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers will be drawn up in line at Open Order—facing East —at 12 paces interval.

On the General Parade Ground, the 21st and 22nd Regiments, Bombay Infantry, will be drawn up in line at Open Order—facing West—at 12 paces inteval.

Three rounds of blank ammunition per rifle to be issued for Infantry.

The 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers will furnish points and Colours for the Troops parading at Colaba, and the 21st Bombay Infantry for those parading on the General Parade Ground.

The parades will be commanded by the Senior Officers present who will appoint their own Staff. The Royal Standard will be hoisted at the Saluting Battery and an Imperial Salute of 31 Guns will be fired at 7 a.m.

AMONG the curiosities in the way of musical instruments which have just been placed in the Waterloo Chamber at Windsor is a guitar made from the skull of the Duke of Schomberg's horse, which was killed at the Battle of the Coyne. It rests beneath the portrait of George III., where we trust it will long be left in peace. Nobody supposes that the skull makes a good guitar, or one upon which anybody not a ghoul would care to play.

THE FORTHCOMING BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

NEGLECTED KATHIAWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the Birthday of our Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India is drawing nigh, and the usual honours will be bestowed in connection therewith, I take the liberty of addressing this letter to you with a view to bring to the notice of the Government, the native press, and the public in general that our province of Kathiawar (excepting the princes) has been neglected for a long time in this respect. There are amongst us deserving claimants, on whom a Companionship or a Rao Bahadurship may be appropriately bestowed in recognition of their meritorious services.

Dr. Tribhowandas Motichand Shah, an officer of the British Medical Department, and now in charge of the Medical Department of the Junagadh State, enjoys a lucrative practice, and his connection with Kathiawar and the presidency in general extends to a period of quarter-of-a-century. The learned doctor is a graduate of our University in medicine, and his competency as an anatomist has been universally acknowledged, while as an occulist he has earned a reputation as a specialist. His experience in the anatomical branch of rhinoplasty has been favourably noticed by the entire Indian press, and you, sir, expressed your opinion of him in eulogistic terms when reviewing his book on that subject. He has edited many works, pamphlets, and essays on medicine, midwifery, and hygiene in the vernacular, and has rendered an unique service to the Gujerati-knowing people. The doctor is also a Fellow of our University, and is often an examiner in University examinations.

Mr. Purushottamrai Sunderji Zala, the Naeb Dewan of Junagadh, can also deservedly fill up a place on the Honours List. This gentlemen is a naturally-gifted statesman, and has been trained up as such from his early age. The Zala family is known all over the province to be possessed of administrative capacities, and Mr. Purushottamrai is a noble example of it. The Junagadh subjects who reap the happy fruits of various reforms introduced by him since he has begun to share in the State administration owe a debt of gratitude to this renowned statesman, and no more fitting claimant, save one whom I shall just now mention, can be found out for a birthday decoration.

Mr. Motichand Tulsi Shah, the present Administrator of Rajkote, is an equally gifted statesman. He has had the lion's share in carrying into effect various reforms introduced from time to time by the British Political Officers in Kathiawar in the early history of the province. Whoever first places his foot in the central capital of Kathiawar, whether he be a prince, or a priest, or a noble, will be favourably interessed with him. A newly-arrived Political Officer may not fully grasp his own position till he is guided by experience of the internal administration of Native courts, such as Mrs. Motichand can supply.—Yours, &c.,

A KATHIAWARI.

May 12.

RELIGIOUS TRUSTS AMONG PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There can never be a true Zoroastrian who is worthy to be called such, who does not oppose the reckless tone and spirit of irreligion and materialism that pervaded the whole letter of the correspondent, "A," which appeared in one of your contemporaries. The Parsee community, with the miserable exception of a few so-called learned philosophers of the day, have shown their utter disgust and contempt for the irreligious aspect presented by the correspondent to the time-honoured ceremony of Baj-Rojgar sanctioned by centuries of religious tradition. From the way in which the correspondent writes, it is quite evident that he has viewed a religious question, not from a religious standpoint, but from the standpoint of modern materialism, which, I am sorry to say, is stealthily gaining ground, along with Western education, into the minds of many of the so-called educated Parsee youths. This in itself clearly marks his spirit of irreligion, if not of atheism, and is strong reason for discountenancing his arguments. It is a notion prevalent among some of the educated Parsee youths that because they are highly intelligent and clever, and have obtained high academical distinctions and reputation and credit in commercial circles, they are fit also to make and unmake modifications in matters religious, and to suggest changes in religious ceremonies, or create any new form of worship, thereby rescinding and annulling time-honoured usages. But it goes without saying that, however great and onward the evolutionary progress of an individual may be, he is unable and unfit to decide a religious question from the plane of matter, because a little touch of Zoroastrian feeling, and conviction, that, just as to be a lawyer or a surgeon, it is indispensable to go through a regular course of studies in each subject before acquiring perfection in that particular branch, so to be one capable of judging and deciding religious subjects, it is absolutely necessary to thoroughly study the esoteric rather than the exoteric form of religion, and until then to pronounce upon particular forms of ceremony as superstitious is nothing short of shallow-mindedness.

If the correspondent is in right earnest to know the truth underlying this "Baj-Rojgar" ceremony, and the like, let him cast aside all vanity and pride, and study with an open mind the tenets of the Zoroastrian religion in its spiritual aspects, and I feel quite sure and hopeful that a little patience and earnest inquiry about the sublime truth underlying them will surely convince him to the contrary.—Yours, &c.,

JEHANGIR B. PETIT.
Mount Malcolm, Mahableshwar, May 11.

THE GRIEVANCES OF RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with great interest the letter from the Chairman of the Bombay Railway Passengers' Association, to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, published in your issue of the 8th instant. As the subject of that letter may now be engaging the Agent's attention, it may not be out of place to supplement it by adducing further causes which are in a great measure responsible for the irregularity of the suburban and up-country trains. While endorsing in their entirety with the chairman's remarks, I would observe, in the first place, that the use of inferior coal cannot be alleged as a sufficiently tangible plea for the slow speed of trains. I have on several occasions noted the running of trains using inferior coal, and have found that the speed from station to station was in no way affected, but, on the contrary, the timings were in accordance with those exhibited in the Railway guide. Should he be considering how to remedy the unsatisfactory state of things prevailing, I would respectfully draw the Agent's careful attention in connection with this subject, to two very prominent facts :—

(1) The inadequate Railway staff at the different stations on the line; and (2) The orders for the detention of passenger trains to give precedence to goods trains.

To prove that these two causes have much to do with the grievance sought to be redressed by the Chairman of the Bombay Railway Passengers' Association, I will cite only two instances in support of my assertions.

A few days ago, the Raichur mail left Poona ten minutes after her advertised time, and arrived in Bombay 45 minutes late. At some of the stations she was detained over ten minutes, the reason for this detention being the insufficient number of porters at these stations to load and unload packages, &c. Quite recently the reduction in these men has been so large, that one cannot wonder at the lateness in the arrival of trains at their destination.

On the 3rd instant, a goods train arrived at Dadar only a few minutes prior to a passenger train, which was then at the Matoonga station. The passenger train had to be detained at the latter station till the goods train had given it "line clear," to do which a quarter-of-an-hour was occupied, and the passenger train thus delayed.

In the second instance, the Railway Company may attribute the busy traffic as a reason for this detention. The year 1891 was also a memorable year for the Company, and notwithstanding the enormous traffic which they then enjoyed, very little cause for complaint was given, owing, I presume, to the excellence of management.—Yours, &c.,

J. W.

MANIFOLD are the troubles of the lexicographer Dr. Murray, the editor of the new English dictionary, which is being compiled under the auspices of the Philological Society, give a dolorous account, on Friday evening, of the obstacles which have retarded his work. The difficulty of finding a suitable assistant seemed almost insuperable. A lady who had gained honours at Oxford and a London M.A. who had damaged his brain by working too hard for his degree were alike weighed in the balance and found wanting, and eventually Dr. Murray seems to have arrived at the conclusion that he must do the work himself. The learned doctor evidently does not believe in an eight hours' day, for he worked eighty or ninety hours a week between September and Christmas, and then found that he had got as far as "bi." The labours of the past four months seem to have carried him a little further on in the alphabet, for on Friday evening, he discussed the philology and spelling of various words beginning which "di" and he will perhaps reach the end of his appointed task some time in the next century—if the work is not abandoned. It is interesting to learn that Dr. Johnson, although he spelt "despatch" right in his letters, spelt it wrong in the famous dictionary.

THE PRABHAS PATHAN RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The members of the Pathare Prabhu community are now fully aware that the above fund has reached such a stage when measures might be taken to meet the wants of more needy persons than those who are at present benefitted. I know, as a matter of fact, that the income derived from the Government Promissory loan notes and other securities is hardly sufficient to meet the demands of even half the number of persons who seek the aid of that institution. To remedy this, the Managing Committee should invest the amount in a transaction that would yield more income rather than allow the amount to be locked up in Government Promissory loan notes or other debentures. The Committee cannot deny that the income, by way of interest, derived from the notes is less than hithertofore on account of the recent conversion of the loans, and the Committee must well bear in mind that, unless they invest the amount in a more profitable but sure concern, the beneficiaries of the fund will suffer immensely. The fund collected up to date comes to upwards of Rs. 35,000, and this round sum could be utilized in various profitable concerns. The Committee might purchase a plot of ground and erect a chawl or a range of buildings thereon. Surely, the rent that would be realized therefrom would be much more than the amount of interest which the Government Promissory loan notes yield. By adopting this particular course, not only the persons who seek the aid of this institution will be profited, but also the community in general. Of late great difficulty has been experienced in finding suitable quarters to dwell in on account of scanty means, and in consequence of this difficulty they have to go to reside in suburbs or in chawls. Well, if then the said fund is invested in carrying out this project, the Committee will be conferring great boon on persons who are placed in the aforesaid critical position and who cannot afford to pay heavy rent.—Yours, &c.,

R.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

THE following directors' report of this bank presented at the forty-second ordinary general meeting, was held at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, on 15th April last :—The directors have now to submit to the shareholders the balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended 31st December last. After providing for bad and doubtful debts, the net profit, including £11,901 2s. 8d. brought forward from the previous year amounts to £102,358 2s. 11d. An interim dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum was paid in October last, and the amount now to be dealt with is, therefore, £74,358 2s. 11d. This it is proposed to appropriate as follows :—To declare a dividend at the rate of nine per cent. per annum (making with the interim divdend eight per cent. for the year); to add £25,000, to reserve fund, raising it to £350,000, and to carry forward the balance of £13,358 2s. 11d. Sir Alfred Lewis, G.C.M.G., and Mr. William Paterson, the directors who now retire by rotation, present themselves for re-election. The auditors, Mr. William Vanner and Mr. Maurice Nelson Girdlestone, again tender their services.

In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman, Mr. W. Paterson, said : Gentlemen, the report and accounts have been in your hands for some time. You will doubtless have been gratified to find that we are in a position to propose to maintain the dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. for the whole twelve months, besides making a substantial addition to the reserve fund, with which it will now amount to £350,000. (Applause.) There is one item in the accounts which makes its appearance now for the first time—that is the amount deposited as a reserve against the bank's note issue. At our meeting twelve months ago, I explained that the terms of our amended charter required that one-third part of the maximum limit fixed for our note circulation should be deposited in cash or securities with the local Governments or with the Bank of England, as a special protection to the holders of the notes. The same terms have been imposed upon the other banks whose charters have expired, and required renewal during recent years. Her Majesty's Government having laid down the principle that such a provision is necessary in the interests of the public and also of the Government, so that there is nothing peculiar to this bank in the arrangement. Otherwise there is nothing worthy of particular remark respecting the figures which have been submitted to you, and which testify only to steady progress. We are hopeful that the future may have the same in store for us. We cannot, however, shut our eyes to the fact that we have to contend with increased and very strong competition both in India and in China, which has already tended and must still further tend towards reduced margins in exchange operations, to which we have to look for the greater part of our profits. When addressing you six months ago, I referred to our having reduced the rates of interest upon our fixed deposits in this country. This reduction has been successfully effected, and the saving in interest will be very considerable. On the other hand, however, there is ample evidence before us that the tendency, at all events in the farther east, where the exchanges are still dependent on the fluctuations in the price of silver, is towards lower rates for banking accommodation. I am not aware that I have anything of importance to add with regard to our ordinary business, but it will be satisfactory to say that the position of the bank on the whole never was better than it now is, and I will therefore at once move the following resolution :—"That the report now presented, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account, be approved and adopted." (Applause.)

Mr. Emile Lavita seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE reproduce below the report for the year 1895 of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, for which Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co are the local agents. The chief feature in the report is that the underwriting profit of £1,04,176 added to the interest, enables the "London and Lancashire" to pay the usual 20 per cent. dividend and to put by to the reserves no less than £94,627.

The directors have now to report to the shareholders, the results of the business for the year ending 31st December, 1895. The net premiums, after deducting those paid to other offices in reduction of this company's liability, amount to £947,094 18s. 7d., against £846,213 12s. 0d, in 1894. The net fire losses incurred in 1895, including full estimates for such as were not adjusted at the closing of the books, amounted to £450,534 16s. 4d. After providing for all expenses, commissions, bad debts and othe charges, the net profit on the working of the year's business stands at £104,176 5s. 1d., in addition to £33,000 18s. 9d. for interest on investments, making a total of £137,177 3s. 10d. The directors propose to pay on the 7th proximo, a dividend of 7s. per share, free of income tax, making, with the interim dividend of 3s. per share paid in November last, a total distribution of £42,550, or 20 per cent. or the paid-up capital. After giving effect to the foregoing, the financial position of the company will stand as follows :—

Capital fully subscribed	£2,127,500	0 0
Of which is paid up	212750	0 0
Reserve and Re insurance Fund £200,000 0 0		
Balance carried forward 191,827 17 0		
	794,827 17	0

The following directors now retire by rotation, in accordance with the deed of settlement, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election, viz. :—Mr. C. S. Agnew, Mr. Alexander Eccles, Mr. Michael A. Ralli, Mr. James Smith. The directors desire to acknowledge with warm appreciation, the valuable support of the directors in London, Scotland, Australia and South Africa, of the United States Trustees, and of the numerous representatives of the company at home and abroad.

OPIUM REVENUE.

THE Bengal opium sale proceeds in May 1896, and Malwa opium pass duty in, and to end of April 1896, compared with the Estimates of the 6th May 1896 :—

	Latest Month. In May 1896, Bengal.	In April 1896. Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Budget Estimate	42,25,000	13,00,000	55,25,000
Actual	42,73,975	6,73,400	49,47,375
Better than Estimate ...	48,975	.....	.....
Worse than Estimate...	.....	6,26,600	5,77,625

Two Sales of Bengal Opium and one months' pass duty on Opium exported from Bombay :—

	To end of May 1896. Bengal.	To end of April 1896. Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	84,50,000	13,00,000	97,50,000
Actual	87,63,975	6,73,400	94,37,375
Better than Estimate...	3,13,975	.....	.....
Worse than Estimate...	.....	6,26,600	3,12,625

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—MAY 11.

10 p.m.	...

TUESDAY.—MAY 12.

6 a.m.	...
10 a.m.	...
2 p.m.	...
4 p.m.	...

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting, of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 5th May.

Submitted accounts for the half-year ended 30th September 1895, which have been audited and passed by the Government auditors.

Resolution.—The audited accounts should be laid before Government and published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" as required by section 58 of the Act.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 956, dated 23rd April 1896, reporting that full benefit of the third line of rails near the A and B sheds on the Musjid siding is not obtainable on account of the three cranes located thereon for loading railway wagons being in the way; and recommending that with a view to meet the increased traffic on the Dock Railway Sidings, an extension or branch about 80 feet in length, be run from the existing line along the south side of the Police quarters to allow the three cranes to be shunted well out of the way of all dock traffic and to make the third line available for railway wagons. Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 1st May 1896, reporting that the three cranes will require about 60 feet of siding accommodation, which can be obtained as shown on plan and that the cost will be about Rs. 1,716, including 10 per cent. contingencies, but not Engineering.

Resolution.—Sanctioned as a charge against Victoria Dock capital account.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 7th March 1896, requesting instructions with reference to Trustees' Resolution dated 4th June 1895, with regard to the working of the Merewether Dry Dock after 31st March 1896. Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 23rd March 1896, forwarding a revised scale of Dry Dock charges and the scale of rates for the Dry Docking contractor's payment. Submitted letter from Mr. Bomanjee Dhunjibhoy, dated 17th March 1896, setting forth the following alternative proposals for working the dock :—First.—That the Trustees should give him the contract for docking, undocking and shoring vessels for a period of three years certain at the rates mentioned in the schedules forwarded with his letter dated 26th April 1895, and on the other conditions mentioned in that letter, viz., (a) that he should be the sole contractor for painting vessels in the Merewether Dry Dock during the same period; (b) that he should be supplied with eight hand-capstans; and (c) that, in addition to the rates for each kind of work given in the aforesaid schedules, he should be entitled to receive all other extra charges as for night work, &c., as under the present contract. It is also understood that the rates for painting are to be regulated according to the rise or fall in exchange as mentioned in the said schedules; or secondly—If the Trustees do not think it expedient to enter into a contract upon the above terms, then he will be prepared to accept a renewal of his present contract for shoring only for a period of three years certain upon the rates and terms now subsisting; or thirdly—If the Trustees are not desirous of entering into a contract for a period of three years, as lastly mentioned, then he will be prepared to accept a renewal of the present contract for a period of not more than one year from the date of the expiration of the current contract upon the same terms with the superadded condition that, upon the termination of such new contract, the same should be considered as renewed for a further period of one year upon the same terms, unless either party to the contract shall have given to the other three calendar months' previous notice in writing of one's intention to renew such contract. Submitted memorandum by the Chairman, dated 13th April 1896, copy of which was submitted to the Trustees before the meeting, reviewing the working of the Dry Dock for the past five complete years, its financial results and the system of working it by contract, stating that he has now come to the conclusion that it would be a mistake for the Trustees to undertake the work of coopering and painting themselves or to employ a contractor for that work; observing that their is an important variation in the previous proposals which is that, instead of employing a separate shipwright and staff for the Dry Dock under the Engineer, an additional Dock Master be employed under the Post Officer and that the present Dock Master's staff be utilized as far as possible; stating that it is fair to Mr. Dhunjibhoy to say that he has carried on the work as the Trustees' contractor for the last five years most satisfactorily, that there have never been any complaints in this respect, nor have any specific complaints regarding his charges for cleaning and painting been received since August 1894, but that he is unwilling to reduce his present rates for docking and undocking vessels; it is given the painting contract which, the Chairman considers, should not be done; and recommending (para. 22 of the memorandum)—(1) That no alterations be made in the existing scale of charges for the use of the Dock at present. (2) That Mr. Dhunjibhoy's offer to renew the present contract for one year from 1st April 1896 be accepted. (3) That the Port Officer be asked to report on the proposal above referred to and submit a complete scheme for undertaking the work of docking, shoring and undocking vessels departmentally under the supervision of the Dock Master's staff, supplemented to such extent as may be necessary. Read proceedings of the Docks Committee agreeing in the recommendations made by the Chairman.

Resolution.—The recommendations in para. 22 of the Chairman's note dated 13th April 1883, concurred in by the Docks Committee, are approved, and action should be taken accordingly.

Submitted memorandum from the Engineer, dated 28th February, forwarding for instructions a memorandum from the Mechanical Superintendent reporting that the foreman of Mr. C. P. Lowjee, stevedore for the s. s. Chelydra, lifted cargo over 30 cwts. with a Port Trust 1¼ ton crane and is therefore guilty of breach of Dock Bye-law No. 44. Submitted memorandum to the Engineer, dated 4th March 1896, directing him to prosecute the stevedore under advice of the Trustees' Solicitor. Submitted letters from the Trustees' Solicitor, dated 27th March and 2nd April 1896 respectively, received through the Engineer, intimating that the Magistrate has discharged the accused after hearing arguments, and inquiring and remarking that the accused's contention is right from the fact of these cases being "Criminal" and not "Civil" by reason of their coming before the Presidency Magistrate and that the mere breach of a bye-law, without serious result, hardly seems to be a criminal offence, but the Bye-law 44 is intended to punish acts which may have serious results, and in view of the Magistrate's decision some other method of procedure is necessary. Read proceedings of the Docks Committee advising that rigorous steps should be taken to prevent this most dangerous practice of overloading cranes; that the criminal prosecution having failed, the stevedore should be asked to say what steps he has taken, or proposes to take, to punish the foreman, and that his attention should be drawn to Bye-law No. 45 under which the Trustees can cancel or suspend for a time his license; saying that the Trustees cannot overlook such a dangerous occurrence, that the Solicitor be asked to advise if the Bye-law can be so amended as to secure power to obtain a conviction for such an offence.

Resolution.—The stevedore should be addressed as proposed. The Solicitor should be asked to advise and to draft an amendment of bye-law 46, making the foreman penally responsible for overloading cranes.

SUIT AGAINST A NATIVE PRINCE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. RUSTOMJI MERWANJI PATEL, Acting Chief Judge.)

BADHAM PIRE AND COMPANY VS. KOOMAR SHRI BRAWSINGJI.

MR. JEHANGHIR BYRAMJI, the constituted attorney of the plaintiffs, appeared for the plaintiffs, there being no appearance for the defendant.

This was a suit brought by the plaintiffs, who are milliners and dress makers, to recover from the defendant, who is the grandson of the Rana of Porebunder, the sum of Rs. 1,323, being the amount of goods sold and delivered by the plaintiffs to the defendant, and Rs. 92 as cost of the suit. An affidavit was put in by the plaintiffs constituted attorney, stating that from the month of December 1891 to the 15th January following, plaintiffs at the request of the defendant supplied goods to him at his place at Porebunder, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of Rs. 1,323. They have repeated demands of the defendant for the payment of the amount, but the defendant had not paid the same or any part thereof. On the 8th July 1893, the defendant by a telegram acknowledged the amount due. In March last they instituted attempts obtained the necessary leave of the Court to institute this suit in Bombay, stating that the cause of action arose here, and that their witnesses were also residents of Bombay. The defendant was served with the summons through the Political Agent of Bhavnagar. The constituted attorney having proved the claim, his Honour passed a decree for the amount claimed, together with the Court costs, and made the decree payable within a week.

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THE ALLEGED MURDER OF A NATIVE CLERGYMAN.

FIFTH DAY.

AT the Calcutta Criminal Sessions on Saturday Mr. Justice Trevelyan resumed hearing of the case in which Emily Ghose was charged with the murder of her husband.

Ranjit Singh, a constable of the Collinga thanah, said that he had never seen the deceased drunk. He never found Mr. Ghose drunk in the Nazir "talao" (tank), and took him out of it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Allen, witness said that he knew Mr. and Mrs. Ghose. The tank was filled up about two or three years ago.

Mahir Hossein, a lance-corporal of police of the Collinga thanah, deposed to taking the deceased's body to the morgue.

Gonda, cookwoman, in reply to Mr. Allen she said that when she went up, after having been ordered to make the soup, she found deceased lying on the floor with two children, Alice and Eva, near him. She heard him groan twice. The children came and said "Mamma, come and see what kind papa is doing." Mrs. Ghose ran up the steps and felt Mr. Ghose, and finding he was dead she and every one else, including witness, cried.

Inspector Ellis, of the detective department, Calcutta police, in answer to Mr. Allen he said he remembered searching Solomon's house, and finding certain copies of letters. Solomon told witness that they were copies of letters he had sent Mr. Ghose. Witness read the letters. He did not communicate the contents to Superintendent Davies, but handed the letters to him.

Dr. Choonilal Bose, a chemical examiner to the Government of Bengal, said he remembered receiving seven sealed jars from Inspector Mullick, as well as a sealed paper packet and two sealed cloth packets. The jars contained the stomach of a human being, and some other organ. He analysed the contents of the jars, and detected arsenic. He found arsenic corresponding to 42·2 grains of white arsenic. The minimum fatal dose of arsenic for an adult would be two to three grains. The articles of clothing in one of the cloth packets contained stains which when analysed, disclosed traces of arsenic. On the coating of the stomach he found solid white arsenic, and in the liquid contents of the stomach he also found traces of arsenic. Forty two grains of arsenic, if powdered, would fill about a quarter of a teaspoonfull. of the seventy bottles he received twenty-three were empty. The remainder contained various medicines, including some poisons, such as Fowler's solution of arsenic, morphia, wine of antimoni, etc. If Fowler's solution of arsenic was taken no arsenic would be found in the stomach. Arsenic was easily procurable.

Cross-examined by Mr. Allen, witness said that hyoscamis, found in one of the bottles, is used in cases of nervous disorders, delirium. If there was mucous in the stomach it would delay the action of arsenic. It is very unusual to take arsenic on an empty stomach, and for the appearance of the symptoms to be delayed. There is a case on record in Taylor's jurisprudence in which the symptoms did not appear for ten hours.

Re-examined by Mr. Dunne, witness said that the average period after which symtom appeared on taking arsenic was from half-an-hour to an hour.

To the Jury : Milk would not dissolve arsenic to the extent that water would. Arsenic would dissolve more readily if it was boiled in milk than in cold milk. If a very large quantity of arsenic was boiled in water or milk only twelve grains of arsenic to an ounce of liquid would dissolve, the remainder would be insoluble. Solution of arsenic, if taken, was more rapid in its effect than powdered arsenic.

Dr. Gibbons, a police surgeon of Calcutta, said he examined the body of Mr. Ghose on the 16th March. In the mucous membrane of the stomach and adhering to the stomach he found gritty particles which resembled arsenic. In his opinion deceased died of arsenical poisoning.

Cross-examined by Mr. Allen he said that the usual symptoms of arsenic poisoning varied in different people according to one's strength and vitality. Arsenic might be introduced into the stomach, and yet come into contact with the mucous membrane. The arsenic, coming in contact with the mucous membrane, sets up an action. He said that arsenic is one of the remedies used for indigestion. Arsenic is a valuable remedy in "drunkard's dyspepsia." Witness did not accede to the statement that the presence of an excessive quantity of arsenic in a body and indicated suicide rather than homicidal poisoning. Swinging of the head and dimness of sight might be caused by dyspepsia.

To the Jury : From the appearance of the organs of the deceased's body he thought the symptoms came on very quickly, and once they came on they continued very quickly, he meant within a few minutes from the beginning of the poison.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The defence called no witnesses.

Mr. Dunne then addressed the jury on behalf of the prosecution. He said that the prisoner was charged with poisoning, and in poisoning cases it was impossible to give them direct evidence. By direct evidence he meant evidence to show what was put into the mouth of the deceased, and took the person who administered that was the accused. In all poisoning cases the evidence was up to a certain point direct, and from that it was all inference. It rested entirely with the jury whether they thought the inference was such that they, as reasonable men, could believe it. If they did not believe that inference then the prisoner must be acquitted. In the next place there was another observation. In this country, owing to the unrestricted sale of poison, it was practically impossible to detect the dealings of a person who had obtained poison. In England there could be no sale of poison without certain formalities being gone through by the purveyor of the poison, and the person who wished to purchase. Therefore, when a case of poisoning arose, it was possible to quickly ascertain from the people who deal in poisons whether the prisoner in the case had been purchasing posion. And if a prosecution failed to produce direct evidence of the purchase of posion by the prisoner, then the jury would be justified in acquitting him. But in a country like this, where it was absolutely impossible to get such evidence to prove that the prisoner was in possession of such poison, the jury must give their very best consideration to the point. The prosecution had not been able to show that the prisoner was in possession of this poison, and could not show that. The evidence showed that the prisoner gave something to the deceased, and it was for the jury to decide what she gave. She admitted having administered medicine to the deceased; and the question for the jury to decide was what that medicine was. The principal point was whether the jury believed the evidence. If the jury believed the evidence of the two boys, Soshea and Rameadro, they must believe that the prisoner was the only person in that room that night who administered medicine to the deceased. The prisoner's conduct also was a matter of no small consideration in this case.

Counsel then referred to the evidence in detail commencing on the 8th and went along. He also drew attention to the discrepancies in the statements made by the prisoner. Once she said that she gave the deceased four pills, and later on the same day she said that she gave him a powder. Which of these statements would the jury accept? She had never up to the present moment given any explanation as to where the pills were bought or where the powder was bought. Mr. Dunne next dealt with the theories of homicide and suicide and said that the jury must analyse the facts and come to the conclusion whether the deceased committed suicide, or not. The case, the prosecution suggested against the prisoner was that she had a motive for poisoning her husband. She was an unfaithful wife, she was prepared to risk her reputation for Solomon whom she used to visit at his house, and she was a woman whose affection for the deceased was dead. In conclusion counsel said that if the jury had any reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner they were bound to give her the benefit of the doubt and acquit her.

The court then rose for the day.

THE Foudroyant, one of Nelson's flag-ship which, it will be remembered, was some three year ago repurchased from a German ship-breaker, is now under refit in

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

MR. GOSCHEN must have completely reinstated himself with the engineering branch of the naval profession after the eulogistic remarks made at the dinner of the civil engineers on Wednesday. "For the Navy, he said, the work of the engineer was one of paramount consideration." Looking at the matter from the aspect of the profession taken by Mr. Goschen this is indisputable. He included in the category the armour-plate manufacturers, the makers of guns and machinery, with the ship constructors and designers. It is therefore perfectly true to say that engineers have done much and will do much for the Navy, and to their inventions and initiative much is owed. But Mr. Goschen, quite as rightly, referred to the courage, the energy and the foresight of the men who manned our ships and in this respect no special class of these men enjoys a monopoly. If it be due to the genius of the civil engineers that the Navy has been supplied with the recent developments in the shipbuilder's art, it is quite as much due to the men who handle these masses of mechanism that such wonderful results have been achieved with them. The recent trial of the Desperate, when nearly thirty-five miles an hour was attained, is a demonstration of what can only be accomplished when everyone works together with a will.

A monument to the late Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon, K. C. B., was unveiled on April 11 in Bulwick Church, Northamptonshire. It has been erected to the late admiral's memory by his widow, the medallion having been executed by Countess Feodore Gleichen.

The season for battalion traing at Aldershot is just commencing, and the battalion commanders have now therefore their chance of training their officers for war. What a really instructive and valuable work could be composed, if some Argus-eyed observer could from day break to sunset be present at the camp, and afterwards record what he has seen; or if each captain would become for the nonce an Anglicised von Arnim, and write his "diary of a company chief." These collated and properly edited would give us very instructive and much-needed information on the British system of preparing for the battle. Not that, after all, Aldershot country, with its bare plains and commanding hills, gives much scope for this kind of work. It admits of the performance of the attack conducted on strictly mathematical principles, and it enables the observant boss to subsequently run in Captain Dash, because the distance between the men in the shooting line was 50 feet instead of 50 feet as specially ordered, but a good deal of ingenuity is required to render any exercise similar to those which will have to be carried out in earnest on any actual battle-field.

This rifle, which has lately been issued to the men of General Hensch's division, is said to be the best weapon hitherto known. Its bore is 0·256 inch. The magazine holds six cartridges, and up to twenty-four shots can be fired per minute. The trajectory is so flat that up to 650 yards there is no need to use the folding sight, which is graduated for distances up to 2,200 yards. The muzzle velocity is 2,362 feet. The penetration is such as to render ordinary shelters useless, as at 440 yards the bullet will pass right through a brick wall over three feet thick, and if several bullets hit the wall close to each other they will make a veritable little breach. The cartridge has not the usual flange at the bottom, but instead of this an annular groove which is clutched by the extractor. The bullet consists of a core of lead hardened with antimony, and an envelope of German silver.

For the quarter ending March 31, "Lloyd's Register" returns show a total of eighty-three warships under construction in the United Kingdom with a displacement of 312,375 tons. Of these vessels fifteen are building in the public yards, of course for the Royal Navy. These comprise two battleships at Chatham, one at Portsmouth and one at Pembroke; one first-class cruiser at Pembroke, two second-class cruisers at Chatham, two at Portsmouth, and three at Devonport, with two third-class cruisers at Sheerness. Of the remaining sixty-eight vessels, forty-nine are building for the British Service and nineteen for foreign Governments, all in private yards. Messrs. Lairds have in hand one battleship and six torpedo-boat destroyers and a gunboat of 800 tons for foreigners. Messrs. Thomson are building one battleship, two cruisers, and four destroyers for the British Government. The Barrow Company are constructing two first-class cruisers, two second-class cruisers, and two destroyers for the Royal Navy. At Govan one first-class cruiser, two second class cruisers, and one destroyer, and at Glasgow, two second-class cruisers are being built for the Admiralty. There are also being constructed for the Royal Navy one destroyer at Blackwall, six at Chiswick, one at Cowes, six at Barrow, two at Paisley, and one at Sunderland, in addition to one first-class torpedo-boat at Cowes and three second-class torpedo-boats at Wivenhoe. The foreign vessels, in addition to those already mentioned, comprise a battleship at Blackwall and one at Elswick, four cruisers at Elswick, one gunboat at Hull, besides two destroyers at Clydebank and four at Poplar. The number of vessels will shortly be increased, as many fresh orders have recently been received.

Some further particulars have now transpired concerning the new navigable balloon invented by Lieutenant-General von Zeppelin, although strict secrecy is maintained as to the details of construction. It appears that the inventor has discovered a material which is sufficiently impermeable to retain the gas in the balloon for months, without any loss through percolation. The balloon itself is cigar-shaped, and its connection with the car is very ingeniously devised. The balloon can be propelled at the rate of 41 feet per second, the motion being obtained by means of screw propellers fore and aft, driven by a Daimler motor. It will be possible, with this apparatus, to make aerial voyages of several days' duration, with a load of 3¾ cwt, notwithstanding which the balloon will have sufficient buoyancy to rise to an altitude of 3,000 feet.—

Liquid fuel has been definitely adopted for the two German coast-defence vessels Odin and Ægir, after a series of experiments made on torpedo-boats as well as on the Siegfried. The fuel consists of hydrocarbons of great heating power, its principal element being products distilled from Russian petroleum, mixed with other oils. The evaporation is eight or nine times as powerful as with coal. Besides which, the specific gravity of this fuel being much less than that of coal, a much larger quantity can be carried, and hence the radius of action of the vessel is greatly increased.

In the two French Frontier Army Corps, a new military lamp is to be tried. The light is produced by overheated vapours of common petroleum, which converted into gas are capable of emitting a light of from 3,500 to 4,000 candle-power. The apparatus is automatic and in no way necessitates the use of compressed air. The lamp, together with a vessel containing nine quarts of petroleum can be carried on the back above the knapsack. The lamp is to be put on a stand and used as a kind of search-light in reconnoitring by night.

The statistics of the health of the German Army show great improvement during the twenty-six years 1868-94. The admissions have sunk, says the "British Medical Journal," from 1,496 to 867 per 1,000, or 42 per cent.; but these figures are still in excess of our own Army, which, during the decennial period ending 1894, were 791·5, and in 1894 itself 655·9 per 1,000. The German death-rate in the twenty-six years has fallen from 6·3 to 2·4 per 1,000, which latter figures compare very favorably with ours, viz., 5·93 in the decennial period, and 3·70 in 1894. But it must be borne in mind that our home mortality is undoubtedly partly the result of previous tropical service. The great German advance is ascribed to improved general hygiene, especially in the stamping out of epidemics.

Only two soldiers in the immense German Army have died from smallpox since 1873 owing to the strictness with which vaccination is enforced. During the Franco-German War the Germans only lost 300, compared with a French loss of 23,400 men from smallpox.

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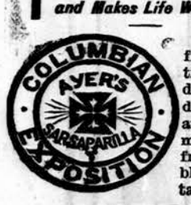

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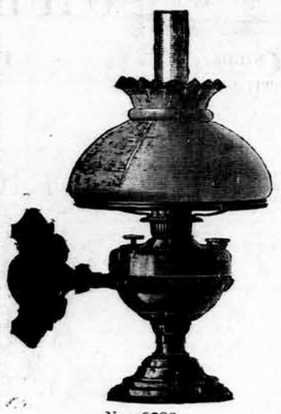

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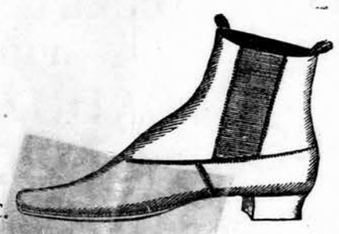

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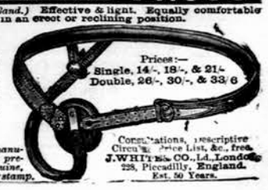

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